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WEATHER: PARIS: Thursday, variable, 12-14 (64-57); Friday, variable, 12-14 (55-59); Saturday, variable, 12-14 (55-59); Sunday, variable, 12-14 (55-59).  
NEW YORK: Thursday, partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22); Friday, partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22); Saturday, partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22); Sunday, partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22).

29,111



Jimmy Carter (left), president of the AFL-CIO, and his wife Rosalynn Carter respond to crowd at Washington meeting.

## holic Bishops Cool

## arter Campaigns in Capital; Kennedy, Labor Pledge Help

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter brought his presidential campaign to Washington today, and received ringing endorsements from organized labor and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the Democratic nominee. Carter made his headquarters in a group of Roman Catholic houses with whom he met privately and discussed the sensitive issues. Mr. Carter called the meeting "very productive." The Rev. Joseph B. Sullivan, an outspoken advocate of Carter's campaign, said he was "disappointed" that Carter still refused to accept his position. Carter met with Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., and said he would do "anything" to help him, including active campaigning for him. Carter said he was "pleased" to be in the Massachusetts Senate race. Mr. Carter, president of the AFL-CIO, promised an intensive campaign on behalf of "our candidate for president" by labor's local organizations, which Mr. Carter called "the best political machine in the country."

## Democratic Campaign Formula: 1 Carter = 1 Mondale + 1 Child

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter has laid out his campaign strategy according to an arithmetic formula: make sure that each state gets the collective attention it merits and more. The Democratic presidential candidate told a conference of the party's state chairmen yesterday that the total number of "person days" to be devoted to the campaign by himself, his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale, and their wives and children was being carefully plotted geographically and politically. Each state, Mr. Carter said, has been assigned a relative rating, depending on its electoral vote, its success in electing Democrats to national state and local office and how well it supported Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate in 1972. Then, the former Georgia governor reported, each member of the Democratic national campaign team has been assigned a political weight—an appearance by Mr. Carter counts 3 points, by Sen. Mondale counts 2 points, appearances by either of their wives counts 1 and by their children, 2.

## Ford Derides Tax Cut as 'Only Half a Loaf'

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—President Ford, sounding a note of caution, said today that the Democratic proposal for a tax cut was "only half a loaf." He said the proposal would cut the top marginal rate from 70 percent to 50 percent, but would leave the rest of the tax system unchanged. Mr. Ford said the proposal would "only half a loaf" because it would not cut the top marginal rate from 70 percent to 50 percent, but would leave the rest of the tax system unchanged. He said the proposal would "only half a loaf" because it would not cut the top marginal rate from 70 percent to 50 percent, but would leave the rest of the tax system unchanged. He said the proposal would "only half a loaf" because it would not cut the top marginal rate from 70 percent to 50 percent, but would leave the rest of the tax system unchanged.

## Emergency Approved By Dublin Parliament

DUBLIN, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Parliament voted today to declare a state of national emergency in the Irish Republic, giving the green light to the government's new anti-terrorist measures.

After two days of debate at a specially convened session of parliament, deputies voted 70 to 65 for the government resolution declaring the emergency. A similar resolution was passed by the Senate, 35 to 18.

Before that, parliament voted down by 70 votes to 64 an amendment by the Fianna Fail opposition party opposing the resolution.

The vote cleared the way for debate on the new anti-subversive legislative package, which Premier Liam Cosgrave demanded to "rid the country" of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The formal government resolution declared that "arising out of the armed conflict now taking place in Northern Ireland, a national emergency exists affecting the vital interests of the state."

Opposition leader Jack Lynch, whose government introduced the nonjury special criminal courts in 1972, opposed the resolution as "unnecessary," and opposition members said the resolution would frighten away foreign investors.

"It will do more harm to Ireland than the terrorists have done in seven years," one member, John O'Connell, said.

Premier Unyielding  
But Mr. Cosgrave, who piloted the measure through parliament, was unyielding in his reaction to critics of the measure.

"These measures are necessary to meet and overcome the challenge thrown down by an illegal organization dedicated to overthrowing this state," Mr. Cosgrave said.

Government spokesmen explained that the emergency declaration was necessitated by the proposed legislation, which would empower the police to hold suspects for seven days instead of 48 hours without charge. The declaration of the emergency prevents persons, so held from appealing to the constitutional provisions protecting their rights as individuals, they explained.

With the resolution carried, parliament will begin debate on two bills. One concerns the seven-day detention proposal. The other contains the government's increased penalties for subversive activities.

Mr. Lynch told parliament that Fianna Fail, while rejecting the emergency declaration, would support much of the anti-terrorist package.

Before the final vote, Mr. Cosgrave delivered a stinging attack on the opposition, accusing it of an "ambivalent attitude" toward the emergency declaration.

## Hays Resigns From Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Rep. Wayne Hays, former chairman of the powerful House Administration Committee, resigned from Congress today.

The Ohio Democrat's lawyer, Judah Best, and his press secretary, Carol Clawson, took the resignation letter to House Speaker Carl Albert and distributed the copies to the news media without comment.

The House Ethics Committee has been considering dropping the payroll-sex scandal investigation of Mr. Hays if he would resign. He had already announced he would not seek re-election this fall.

However, the Senate bill had delayed obligation of any of the \$1 billion until Feb. 1. By then, the next president would be in office and B-1 critics, hoping it would be Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter—who has been critical of the plane—wanted to hold up all obligations so that Mr. Carter could cancel the plane with minimum loss if so desired after taking office.

Just Enough  
In a compromise worked out by Rep. Mahon, the conference declared that some production could start on the plane beginning next month, but only at a rate of \$7 million a month until Feb. 1. This would be just enough for Rockwell International to keep its team of B-1 engineers and workers on the payroll and start procurement of parts, but would delay a large-scale go-ahead until Feb. 1.

Instead of being able to obligate nearly \$1 billion in November, the President could obligate only \$348 million before Feb. 1, Rep. Mahon, who said he favors the plane, said this would hold down government losses in case Mr. Carter is elected and decides to cancel the B-1.

Mr. Ford also sent Congress a "Centennial Land Heritage Act," which, he said, would more than double the size of the nation's park and recreation areas and upgrade existing parks.

The \$15-billion proposed legislation contains only \$141 million for land acquisition. Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, explained that most of the new land for national parks, at least in the early years of the 10-year program, would come from land already owned by the federal government.



SIGHTED—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith takes aim at target during Salisbury horticultural show. A security force communiqué said that 131 guerrillas were killed in August—more than in any previous month.

## Panel Votes Defense Bill, Stalls the B-1

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—House and Senate conferees today approved a \$104.3-billion appropriations bill for the Defense Department in fiscal 1977 after adopting a compromise provision that bars a full-scale production go-ahead on the controversial B-1 bomber until Feb. 1.

The House Appropriations Committee chairman, Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is also chairman of the conference committee, said the conferees also killed the Concorde missile program and dropped a Senate provision that would have phased out subsidies for military commissaries over six years.

Rep. Mahon and the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., said the final total of the bill is within budgetary guidelines set by the Senate and House Budget Committees.

Rep. Mahon and Sen. McClellan said the bill is about \$3 billion less than what the White House requested and nearly \$12 billion more than last year's appropriation—a sign, Rep. Mahon said, that "there has been a diminution of anti-defense feeling throughout the country."

Biggest Issue  
The biggest issue in the conference was the B-1 bomber, seen as a strategic retaliatory weapon to succeed what B-1 supporters call the aging fleet of B-52s.

Critics, such as Sen. William Brock, D-Wis., and Sen. John Chafee, D-Rhode, have called the B-1 an excessively priced new plane whose functions could be performed much more cheaply by updating the B-52 force.

The House has voted a full production go-ahead on the first three planes and President Ford was expected to commit about \$1 billion in the bill for the planes in November.

However, the Senate bill had delayed obligation of any of the \$1 billion until Feb. 1. By then, the next president would be in office and B-1 critics, hoping it would be Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter—who has been critical of the plane—wanted to hold up all obligations so that Mr. Carter could cancel the plane with minimum loss if so desired after taking office.

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## First Snow Falls In French Alps

BRIANCON, France, Sept. 1 (UPI)—The first snow of the season fell on the French Alps around Briançon today, blanketing areas above 2,000 meters.

The snowfall was accompanied by a sharp drop of the temperature, which, local inhabitants said, foreshadowed a very cold winter.

## South African Sovereignty Defended

## Kissinger Attack on Apartheid Prompts a Rebuff by Vorster

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Responding to sharp criticism by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Prime Minister John Vorster said today that South Africa's internal policies are "not prescribed to her by any person or country from outside."

Mr. Vorster made the comment three days before a scheduled meeting with Mr. Kissinger in Switzerland and a day after the secretary asserted that "South Africa's internal structure is incompatible with any sense of human dignity."

Without naming Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Vorster said: "I do not wish to comment on reports of what has been said in the past day or two because experience has taught me that first reports are not always correct and because I wish to go to the discussions in Zurich in all sincerity and with an open mind."

"I am, however, compelled, in order to avoid misunderstanding, to draw attention to the following: 'South Africa's internal and external policy is determined by South Africa itself and is not prescribed to her by any person or country from outside.'"

Does Not Interfere  
Alluding to Mr. Kissinger's opposition to this country's segregationist system of apartheid, Mr. Vorster said: "South Africa accepts the internal and external policy of every other country as its own leaders state it, does not interfere with this and does not prescribe to other countries what it should be or how they should solve their problems."

The government said today that Mr. Vorster has agreed to meet leaders of African homelands to discuss black unrest, Reuters reported. The leaders of the homelands, tribal areas designated for self-rule under apartheid, asked Mr. Vorster on Aug. 21 for urgent talks.

The government announcement today said that the meeting was provisionally set for October. It will be the first of its kind since January.

In Athlone, a township of colored (mixed-race) inhabitants outside Cape Town, police fired shotguns and wielded nightsticks today to disperse about 200 rock-throwing anti-government demonstrators.

Witnesses said that at least three demonstrators were hit by police gunfire. Hospitals were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## According to Company's Documents

## Lockheed Approached Two Dutch MPs on Sales

THE HAGUE, Sept. 1 (Reuters)—The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. approached two Dutch members of parliament to promote sales of the Orion anti-submarine aircraft to the Dutch Navy, according to Lockheed documents submitted to parliament today by Premier Joop den Uyl.

The two legislators, members of the lower house's standing committee on defense, were identified as Joop van Eelen, head of the committee, and Adriaan Ploeg.

The government was pressed by parliament on Monday to clarify a brief reference in a report by a commission of inquiry that severely criticized Prince Bernhard for his role in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

The commission said, almost in passing, that two "interesting" Lockheed documents showed that the corporation had approached unidentified members of parliament to "gain support" for sales of Lockheed P-3C Orion reconnaissance aircraft.

California Visit  
One document said that the two parliamentarians visited Lockheed's headquarters in Burbank, Calif., in May, 1974, and were given information about the Orion, which the Dutch were then proposing to buy to replace obsolete Neptune aircraft.

Neither man was available for comment today. Both are members of the North Atlantic Assembly and are on a tour of NATO countries.

Mr. den Uyl told parliament that he had now received permission from the U.S. Justice Department to publish the documents mentioned in the inquiry report, released last Thursday, which censured Prince Bernhard.

After the report was issued, Prince Bernhard agreed to resign from all his top business and military posts, including that of inspector-general of the Dutch armed forces.

Very Impressed  
The other Lockheed document, dated Aug. 12, 1974, said that the corporation's representative in the Netherlands, Hans Teengs Gerritsen, reported to Lockheed that Mr. van Eelen was very impressed with his visit to Burbank.

Mr. Gerritsen, said to be a close friend of Prince Bernhard, called the visit most successful. Mr. Ploeg, according to the Lockheed document, initially was

not completely in favor of the Orion, but subsequently reported to the standing committee in a positive way.

According to the commission of inquiry into Prince Bernhard's activities, the proposed order of 13 Orion aircraft was worth between \$150 and \$200 million.

## French Set Top Panel To Review A-Exports

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Sept. 1 (UPI)—France moved to deflect growing U.S. and African criticism today by establishing a high-level government committee to review the export of nuclear technology to other countries.

The decision by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who will head the committee, was made public shortly after the Colombo summit of nonaligned nations condemned France for contracting to supply South Africa with two nuclear energy plants.

Although the nonaligned states' call for a retaliatory petroleum embargo against France has been ignored, today's move was another indication of the government's new sensitivity to the nuclear issue. The failure of France's former African colonies to support Paris in such international forums on this issue has also had impact here.

Kissinger Effort  
Last month, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sought unsuccessfully to block the sale of a French nuclear fuel reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

French officials, however, gave no indication today that the deal would be affected by formation of the committee, announced after the weekly Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing indicated during his visit to Washington in May, when nuclear policy was his principal difference with the Ford administration, that there was a lack of coordination within the government on nuclear exports.

The committee consists of the Prime Minister and the ministers of defense, finance, external trade, industry and foreign affairs. The Industry Ministry has sought to promote increased nuclear exports, while the Foreign Affairs Ministry has to bear the brunt of criticism on the deals.

Farmers Demonstrate  
PARIS, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Disturbances sparked by demonstrating farmers were reported from many areas of France today. The Permanent Assembly of the Chambers of Agriculture, a leading farmers' organization, warned that the national income of farmers will drop \$5 billion from \$15 billion this year to about \$10 billion.

In Saint-Basile, angry farmers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Kissinger Offers Aid to Sea Parley

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Sept. 1 (Reuters)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States would make an effort to overcome problems in the UN Law of the Sea Conference with a plan to help finance a project to exploit the minerals under the oceans.

Differences over control of deep-sea mining have proved an obstacle at the conference, now more than halfway through its fifth session since 1973. Developing countries are calling for full control by a international authority. The United States has been insisting on equal access for states and for private corporations.

"We cannot give up this principle," Mr. Kissinger said, "but what we can do—what I am here to discuss with my colleagues—is to make a contribution so that the international enterprise can in fact function and will in fact have the financial resources and the means to proceed."

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## News Analysis

## France to Choose Between 'Liberals,' Socialists

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The new Cabinet has begun to work on the program it will offer for what the French have come to call their impending choice of a society—between "liberalism" and socialism.

Although President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has insisted on a tone of serenity and calm assurance, the stakes are dramatic and the time is short. The next compulsory election date is the spring of next year, when the voters will choose municipal governments. It is taken for granted that the left will improve its position.

The government's supporters now hold what they consider to be about the maximum number of municipal posts they could hope to win, and the Socialists and Communists usually do better in local elections, where their candidates are known to the community, than in parliamentary ones.

Normally, national significance is not attached to local voting, but this time it will be viewed by both the government and the opposition as the critical test of the way France is headed. Everything depends on the size of the gains the Socialist-Communist alliance can muster.

1978 Elections  
If the gains are substantial, they are likely to induce a panicky conviction that parliamentary elections, which must be held no later than the spring of 1978, will bring the left to power. That belief, in turn, would undermine Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's effort to push through a gradual program of reforms and would confirm the sense of sharp division between left and right.

The governmental upheaval last week, after a dispute between the President and Premier Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullists, resulted from their different approaches to the contest between the Socialist-Communist program

## French Panel On A-Exports

(Continued from Page 1)  
ers broke into the office of the local prefect (governor) and roughed up Prefect Bernard Cousin. Elsewhere, farmers blocked roads with machines or set up road blocks.

Their spokesmen rejected as "mockery" the government's recent decision to raise \$444 million in emergency aid for cattle breeders through an increase of taxes on upper-bracket wages.

Farm leaders warned they could not guarantee public peace unless farmers received much larger aid promptly. The government does not want to announce the aid package until Sept. 29.

Simultaneously, trade unions and professional organizations served a warning to Prime Minister Raymond Barre—who is his own finance minister—that they will oppose any income-tax increases.

The organizations said one category of Frenchmen—the wage earners—should not be penalized by paying for a national catastrophe. They demanded that the cost of the drought damage be covered by a national loan.

Turning to another problem today, Mr. Barre announced he will soon name a "delegate for women's condition" to oversee the application of a five-year plan designed to insure full equality of the sexes in France.

A communiqué issued after today's Cabinet session said the delegate will be placed under the direct authority of the Prime Minister. There was no indication whether the high official would be a man or a woman.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, on his election in 1974, named Françoise Giroud, a journalist, to the Cabinet with the rank of deputy minister in charge of the condition of women. Mrs. Giroud was moved to the post of deputy minister for culture in the recent Cabinet shuffle, and the ministry for women was abolished.

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for a radical transformation of society, breaking fundamental patterns, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's program of evolutionary, relatively painless reform to update what many Frenchmen consider an archaic national structure.

Mr. Chirac, who judged the chances of success on this path too thin to pursue, would have tried to organize a bastion for the defense of capitalism as it is against the assault from the left. He intended to stake that defense on the belief that traditional peasant-bred conservatism and fear of Communism remained strong enough to beat back the challenge.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's gamble is that old antagonisms, echoing still from the French Revolution, can at last be set aside in favor of a fresh common adventure into a more equitable, more relaxed society. He calls it advanced

## Amin's Private Graveyard Tied to Africa Power Cuts

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Sept. 1—East Africa is suffering from a power shortage, in part because foreign engineers have refused to work on a Ugandan dam allegedly used as a graveyard for Ugandan President Idi Amin's enemies.

Lack of lubricating oil, spare parts and wire also have helped put 32 of 40 hydroelectric power-generating turbines out of commission at Uganda's Owen Falls Dam at Jinja.

The dam—where Lake Victoria empties north to begin the Nile—supplies power to Uganda, Kenya, parts of Tanzania and other neighboring countries.

Marshal Amin cut off power to Kenya on July 23 in retaliation for Kenya's blockade of Ugandan oil exports to Kenya.

Kenya's security police had then begun a new purge of anyone suspected of complicity or sympathy with Israel or with Kenya, where Israeli commandos refused after their July 4 raid on Entebbe. Many of the bodies of those slain, it was reported, were buried in the dam spillway, long, it was believed, a favorite dumping ground for victims of the Amin regime.

32 Have Quit  
Since then, 32 technicians, mostly foreigners, many of them Italian, have left the Uganda Electricity Board facility at the huge dam, which is one of Africa's biggest. Many of them reportedly said they objected to working at a place where dead bodies proliferated.

By the time Marshal Amin reached an agreement with Kenya to exchange electricity for oil, many of the turbines were no longer operating. Uganda is trying to live up to the agreement with the output from the eight turbines still spinning.

Four provide power for Uganda and four for Kenya. But the reduced service is not adequate for either country.

Kenya authorities refuse to admit publicly that the failures in Uganda are causing Nairobi's problems. They blame them instead on a lack of rain, which has reduced the output from Kenya's own hydroelectric generating facilities. But privately, officials admit that Kenya, East Africa's most industrially developed country, is suffering seriously from the Uganda shortage.

There also are power shortages in Uganda, but the Ugandan economy, already crippled by Marshal Amin's policies, has little left to suffer.

Kenya government officials are quietly trying to get Ugandan power experts to come to Nairobi to discuss what can be done about getting the Jinja power system back in full operation. Kenya will even help buy the spare parts for which virtually bankrupt Uganda lacks foreign currency.

But even with lubricating oil and spare parts, the dam would lack the experts needed to keep its power system running.

When Marshal Amin heard that foreign engineers were leaving in the chaotic and bloody aftermath at Entebbe, he reportedly assigned some of his semiliterate Kikuyu tribesmen to supervisory positions at the dam.

They would soon learn to operate the facilities, a Ugandan source quoted Marshal Amin as saying. After that, more foreign technicians and those Ugandans who could do so left their jobs at the dam.

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liberalism, using liberal in the traditional European sense—a substantial degree of freedom from government intervention and control. It is a vast undertaking.

The roots of social hostility are deep and stubborn. For all the poetic celebration of la belle, la douce France, the country's record is one of the most violent and cruel in Europe. The harsh division was renewed only a generation ago between Vichy France and the Resistance, and the scars of the Occupation period still lie festering just below the surface.

The choice facing France is far more stark than the one put before Italian voters last June, when the Communist party sought the right to share in the national government.

The Italian Communists proposed a "historic compromise"—a joint effort of left and right

toward renewal and reform. They promised not to change the country's position in the international balance nor to take punitive revolutionary action against the existing power structure.

The French left is on a totally different tack. The Socialist party, which tends to be more radical than its ineffective Italian counterpart, is pledged with the Communists to a drastic change—nationalization, much more far-reaching government planning and a frontal attack on privilege.

The French Communists, disdaining reform, demand an abrupt, imposed revision of the power structure. Their association with the Italians in the new "Euro-Communism" movement is thin and fragile, based on a recent and barely digested switch from straightforward revolutionary goals and from allegiance to Moscow.

Foreign policy has changed only to the extent that it is more nationalistic and less pro-Soviet, but it is still vehemently anti-American, anti-NATO and opposed to the integration of Europe.

The alliance of Socialists and Communists, along with the Radicals, a more moderate leftist group, is delicate and difficult, with disagreements far more profound than agreements. However, the prospect of power has become a bond tight enough to carry them through the contest together.

What hopes the President may have nourished for a split that would tempt the Socialists to join a coalition with his supporters have had to be abandoned.

Further, the way Mr. Giscard d'Estaing prevailed in his quarrel with Mr. Chirac—he insisted that the Prime Minister do no more than carry out the will of the President—has undermined his chances of being able to stay on as a moderating influence who might keep the country more or less in the middle of the road even if the Socialists and Communists won control of the National Assembly.

Now, regardless of legislation, the coming political choice will not be between the left and the existing coalition of the President's Independent Republicans and the Gaullists, with his mild guidance remaining in either event. It will be a straight confrontation with the kind of France Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wants to run and the kind of France that François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, and his backers want to run, for Mr. Mitterrand would almost certainly be the left's first prime minister.

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## Vorster Reply To Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)  
ordered to give no details on the condition of the wounded.

Earlier, about 200 black demonstrators marched through the center of Cape Town with placards that read: "Away With Apartheid." No incidents at the march were reported.

Johannesburg Area Quiet  
Police Brig. David Kriel, in charge of riot control in South Africa, said today that black townships around Johannesburg were "dead quiet" after 10 weeks of almost continuous unrest. Rioting spread from Johannesburg's black suburbs to other townships across the country, leaving 219 persons dead and more than 1,200 wounded.

Mr. Vorster said that "South Africa has given abundant proof of its honest attempts to create a climate within which peace can be sought in southern Africa. Moral lessons and threats from certain African and other countries will, as far as this is concerned, make no impression on us and will not force us from this course," he said.

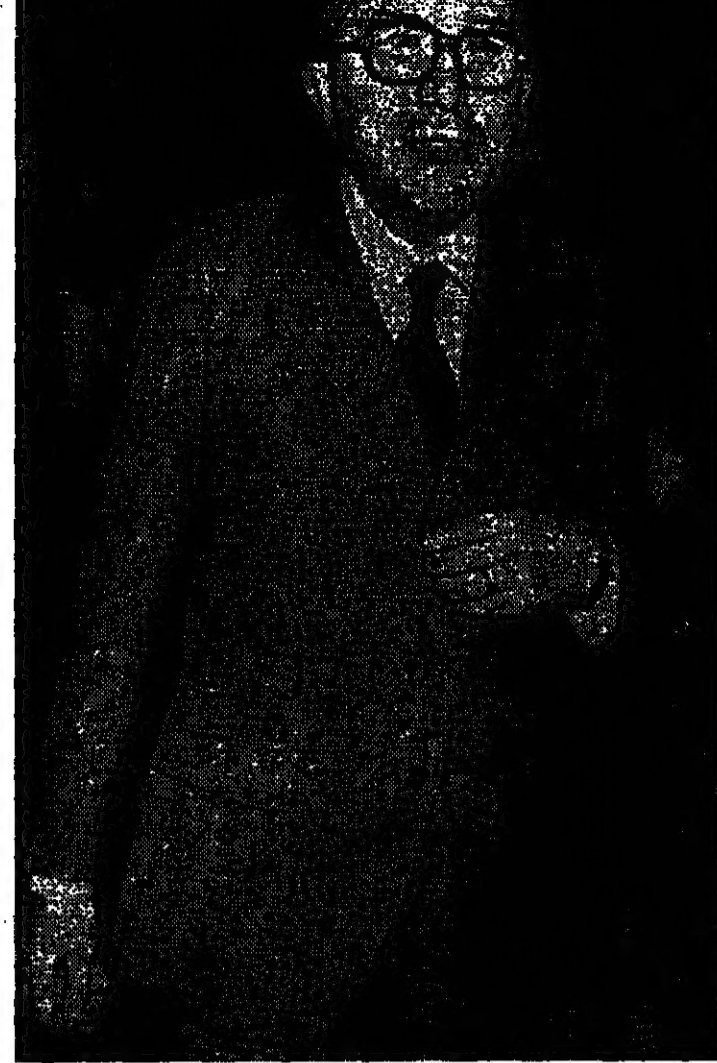
The Kissinger-Vorster encounter this weekend will follow one they had in June in West Germany and will cover the issues of black demands for majority rule in white-run Rhodesia and independence for South-West Africa (Namibia). Diplomats say that the talks may also touch on this country's two months of unrest, which began a week before the Kissinger-Vorster session in West Germany.

In Lusaka, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has welcomed the Zurich meeting but said that it is no longer possible to bring about black rule in Rhodesia and South-West Africa by peaceful negotiation.

Diplomatic 'Wait and See'  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 1 (WP).—Black African diplomats here, although publicly continuing to criticize Western policy toward South Africa, yesterday privately indicated a willingness to adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward Mr. Kissinger's scheduled talks with Mr. Vorster this weekend.

The conference, which is expected to be followed next week by a second Kissinger trip to Africa, is viewed by the black Africans as a test of the new U.S. initiative on southern Africa as a whole.

As black African diplomats made this clear, their UN spokesmen denounced Western countries for strengthening South Africa economically, saying that they had lost all moral authority to propose solutions to problems in southern Africa. U.S. companies have invested heavily in South Africa.



Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti after Cabinet meeting.

## Others Doubt Authenticity

## Andreotti Assails 'Documents' Imputing Ties With Lockheed

ROME, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Premier Giulio Andreotti today denied leftist magazine allegations that he was involved in Lockheed Aircraft Corp. bribery attempts.

The three-time Christian Democratic Premier told the newspaper La Repubblica that the allegations published by the magazine L'Espresso were "pure inventions" possibly made for political purposes.

In a front-page editorial, the Turin newspaper La Stampa said the documents published by L'Espresso probably came from a former U.S. secret agent and that there was strong reason to doubt their authenticity.

Francesco D'Angelosante, a Communist party member of the parliamentary commission investigating the Lockheed scandal, also said he was suspicious of the L'Espresso allegations.

"I must say that all this seems ridiculous to me and the suspicion of finding oneself faced with a political maneuver is very strong," Mr. D'Angelosante said. L'Espresso said it had recently acquired three documents showing that Lockheed wanted to pay Mr. Andreotti a total of \$45,000 to secure his help in promoting the sale of the firm's aircraft in Italy and Turkey.

One of the documents was a purported letter dated Sept. 8, 1963, from the Lockheed vice-president at the time, A.C. Kotchian, to Antonio D'Ovidio Lefebvre, a Rome lawyer and alleged Lockheed contact.

"The payment of \$45,000 which has been authorized is to serve a dual purpose for us," the letter, written on Lockheed stationery, said. "It is my understanding in talking to Roger Smith (a Lockheed European contact) that \$28,000 of this will go to Mr. G. Andreotti to assure his and his party's valuable assistance in the sale of 18 F-3B (Orion search planes) to the Italian Navy."

Mr. Kotchian's name was typed at the bottom of the letter reproduced in the magazine but there was no signature.

The second document published by L'Espresso was a purported diary entry it said handwriting experts had attributed to Lockheed official Dale Daniels. In the entry, Mr. Daniels is alleged to have noted instructions to set up a meeting between Mr. Andreotti and Lockheed officials in April, 1974, at a Rome hotel.

The third document cited by L'Espresso was an alleged letter from Lockheed Middle East official R.F. Conley to company consultant C.F. Brubaker concerning the sale of Lockheed P-104 Starfighter planes to Turkey.

The facsimile produced in the magazine noted instructions to the magazine noted instructions to pay \$15,000 to "Andreotti, Rome." No reason was cited for the payment.

"These attacks make me very bitter," Mr. Andreotti told La Repubblica. "I have no doubt of the good faith of the journalists who received and published these documents, but I must confirm what I have already said—this is a question of pure inventions. Not only do I deny the content (of the L'Espresso articles) but I also note in strange incongruities," he said.

U.S. Links Palestinian Curbs To Cause of Kuwaiti Controls

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Administration officials said yesterday that they believed the Kuwaiti government's decision to suspend parliament and restrict the press was designed primarily to control the large Palestinian community there.

There are 370,000 Palestinians in Kuwait, a country with a population of 1 million. Suspension of the 68-member National Assembly and application of a strict new press law were decreed Sunday.

In addition, Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait and head of state, obtained the resignation of the premier, Jabir al-Ahmad, a relative, only to reappoint him after the 15-member Cabinet had been dissolved. The al-Sabah family rules Kuwait.

Spillover Feared  
U.S. officials specializing in Arab affairs said the Kuwaiti government had become increasingly worried about the effect of the Lebanon crisis, where Palestinians are deeply involved, and a possible spillover into Kuwait with a new wave of refugees.

They noted that Palestinian terrorist activity had recently spread to Kuwait, where a Syrian Airlines office was bombed by Palestinians two months ago in reprisal for the movement of Syrian troops into Lebanon. Other Palestinian terrorist activities appear to have been launched from bases in Kuwait, they said.

## Claims Responsibility for Bombings

## Argentine Group Announces War on Jewish Community

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 1 (WP).—A group calling itself the Argentine National Socialist Front yesterday announced war against "the Jewish-Bolshevik plutocracy" in Argentina, blaming the Jews for the country's current problems.

A government spokesman condemned the previously unknown organization as an "unimportant minority" that is "trying to create fear and a fictitious state of instability in order to frighten away foreign investment."

In a letter mailed to news media, the group claimed responsibility for the bombing last Friday of two synagogues and a drugstore in the western Buenos Aires district of Villa Crespo. It was the latest development in an apparently growing trend of anti-Semitism that includes the recent appearance on newstands of Nazi documents and literature glorifying Hitler.

The letter said "diverse punitive operations against important elements of 'International Judaism'" had opened the campaign last Friday. "We thus announce those who are primarily responsible for the Argentine disaster and national disintegration," it continued.

"Extermination," it said, "The war begins that will only conclude with the extermination of the Jewish-Bolshevik plutocracy," the letter said. It was signed FNSA, the group's initials in Spanish.

Argentina's Jewish community numbers about 600,000 persons, and is the world's fourth largest, after Israel, the United States and France. The Jews here are well integrated into Argentine life and business and have not hesitated to take public stands on issues affecting Israel and the international Jewish community.

The current round of anti-Semitic activity appears to have begun with the appearance on newstands in May of the "Library of Doctrinal Information," a series of reprints of the speeches of Hitler. They are distributed by Editorial Milicia, a publishing house that has put out other anti-Semitic tracts.

The glossy publications have found their way into some public and private schools, although without government authorization. Both the Catholic Church, through its monthly magazine Criterio, and the Association of Argentine Jewish Organizations complained to the government, asking that the material be stopped.

The government spokesman said yesterday that these requests were under study and that some decision could be expected in the next two weeks. "We agree that something must be done to avoid this type of publication that tries to divide the people and create conflict," he said.

The attacks turned violent Aug. 4 when several stores in the Jewish-dominated commercial district around Plaza Once were shot up by gunmen in cars before dawn. Several persons whose relatives have recently been abducted by Jewish militants have reported finding anti-Semitic epithets scrawled on the walls.

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## Truce Talks Inconclusive

## 87 Are Killed in Shelling Around Beirut

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Rightists and leftists clashed with mortars and rockets in suburban Beirut and the mountainside today while peace efforts floundered over reported rightist reservations to the Arab League's latest truce proposals.

Shelling claiming at least 87 dead in the last 24 hours was reported between the southeastern suburbs of Chhah Chhah and Ain el-Hammamneh and in the mountains northeast of the capital.

A clash between Palestinians and Christian villagers near the Israeli border late yesterday also prompted a warning from Israel and concern in Beirut that the war in the south could take on new, explosive dimensions.

Three mortar rounds fell during the morning behind the left-held Beirut radio in west Beirut, sending pedestrians—tempted into the streets by a recent lull in the indiscriminate shelling of residential quarters—scattering for cover. There were no casualties.

Maj. Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghannouch, the Egyptian commander of the Arab League's 2,500-man peace-keeping contingent in Lebanon, met for two hours with rightist leaders to discuss the league's latest truce proposal terms.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, a hardliner in the Christian camp, did not attend. Christian sources said those who did, Phalangist party and rightist Lebanese Army officials, objected to Gen. Ghannouch's proposal to station Arab League troops in the strategic mountains northeast of Beirut if and when the leftists and their Palestinian allies agree to withdraw from them. The talks were inconclusive, but the two sides agreed to meet again Monday, Christian sources said.

In the meantime, President-elect Elias Sarkis expected to be briefing the Christians and through intermediaries, the leftists, on the outcome of his one-day talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Both Mr. Sarkis and the Syrians played down the talks, issuing no joint statement and leading observers to believe that they were inconclusive. Most newspapers reported that Mr. Sarkis urged Syria to reconcile itself with the Palestinians and leftists but that Mr. Assad remained noncommittal. A Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation "last June fell through in the wake of the fall of the Tel Zatar refugee

camp and the Palestinians' demand for the withdrawal of the 20,000 Syrian troops near Lebanon as a condition for ending the war, which has killed more than 10,000 people.

A reconciliation in the near future is extremely doubtful, but the same time Arab League officials admit privately their efforts have little if any chance of success without one.

U.S. Envoys Return  
JUNEAU, Lebanon, Sept. 1 (UPI).—U.S. envoys Robert Houghton and David Mack arrived in Lebanon's Christian capital north of Beirut today for a new round of talks with divided country's warring sects.

The diplomats arrived by from Cyprus, where they rested to Washington after their visit to the Christian zone week. Mr. Mack said they received "new instructions" from the State Department.

"We will be contacting some people we saw on the visit—Pierre Gemayel and Amal Chamoun, President Elias Sarkis, and President Elias Sarkis," Mr. Houghton said.

Mr. Sarkis said he had been by UN officials that the UN had pulled back the extra troops to the bank of the Litani and now had eight brigades under the command of the UN. He said there were only 3 extra brigades, or 12 at Israel that thought the interim agreement signed by Israel and Egypt a day today, had been a success both sides.

## Dublin Votes Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)  
the threat to the state presented by the IRA.

"As far as we are concerned we think it is better to attack the cancer of subversion and armed conspiracy in our society," he said.

Mr. Cosgrave, normally a quiet, low-key speaker, delivered a fiery and sometimes emotional defense of the measures, saying they would lead to "the best hope and the only hope of peace, order and stability in our society."

The opposition, Mr. Cosgrave said, would wait until things got worse, "but that is not the way we do things."

He said the government's decision to seek new powers to meet the "challenge thrown down to us" by the IRA was prompted by two events—the bombing last month of a Dublin courthouse and the assassination of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs on July 21.

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## 100 High-Risk Prisoners Stage Protest on 'Brutality' in U.K. Jail

HULL, England, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The governor of Hull Prison called today for reinforcements to bring under control 100 inmates demonstrating on the roof of his maximum-security jail.

The men escaped to the roof last evening. During the night, they made bonfires with their mattresses and hurled slates and bricks at firemen and pedestrians, slightly injuring two persons. Today they demanded a public inquiry into alleged brutality by prison guards.

A Home Office spokesman said that the riot began after four prisoners managed to escape and opened the way for others to join them on the roof.

As guards from other Yorkshire jails in northern England were drafted to the scene, police cordoned off the area around the prison, which holds 230 high-risk inmates—including convicted murderers and bombers of the Irish Republican Army.

Two years ago, Hull prisoners staged a similar protest against conditions in the jail.

## 4 WARLERS FLAT UP ONE PRISONER—WE DEMAND FULL PUBLIC INQUIRY

Prisoners, masked and wearing blankets, protest on roof of Hull Prison in Yorkshire, England, about brutality.

United Press International.

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# Medicaid Setup Invites Fraud, Senators Are Told

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP)—Two chiropractors, who admitted having cheated the government out of \$600,000 in their use of Medicaid clinics in New York City, told Senate investigators yesterday that the permission to use the program is an invitation to fraud.

Everybody's cheating and everybody's bragging about it, Joseph Ingber, 59, told a committee of the Senate Subcommittee on Aging. The committee was ending two days of hearings at which it heard testimony that detailed fraud by local professionals in the \$10-a-year health-care program.

A result of the hearings, he said, "Everyone will be full for a month or two."

The heat eases up, though, when the start up again and reforms suggested by either the Senate committee or the U.S. House for New York will stop fraud, he said.

This system stinks—you're trying to fix up a lousy system," said Dr. Ingber, who ran eight clinics

## 2 Convicted Cheaters and Doctor Testify in U.S. Probe

catering to Medicaid patients with his partner, Sheldon Styles, 38, another chiropractor.

5-year Jail Terms

Ingber and Styles were sentenced last week to five years in jail each and were ordered to give the government a reimbursement totaling \$128,000 for their part in the Medicaid fraud. It was the stiffest prison sentence handed down in Medicaid fraud cases brought against 23 defendants by the U.S. Attorney's office in New York.

Ingber and Styles cooperated in the investigation, and their attorney, Sidney Sparrow, said they will appeal for a lessening of their sentence.

The two chiropractors said the system encouraged them to cheat by paying them for Medicaid patients less than half of what they got from their private patients. In addition, payments were so slow that doctors sold their bills to agencies at 88 cents on the dollar to get quick cash.

To make up for that lost money, he said, doctors charged for pa-

tients they never saw—an outright fraud—and "ping-ponged" patients by sending them to other specialists for unneeded tests and treatments.

His view of the way medicine is practiced in New York's "Medicaid mill" was backed by Dr. Nancy Kurke, 64, a physician who started working in one last March, was "appalled" by what she saw and stayed on only to furnish information to the U.S. Attorney's office and Senate investigators.

Senator's Records

She quit her job as a doctor in two clinics—one in East Harlem, the other in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn—on Saturday after taking with her the records of a medical examination of the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Frank Moss, D-Utah. The senator had posed as a Medicaid patient to see for himself how the clinics worked.

The owner of the two clinics, Dr. Clyde Weissbart, who declined to testify because his attorney

equipment to test for hemoglobin, she said, and there were white blood cells in his urine. Ordinarily, Dr. Kurke said later, this would worry her but she was sure that the sample had stood for so long before being tested that the report was meaningless.

The only blood-pressure cuff—the hand strapped around the arm—at the clinics was designed for normal-size individuals, which meant that overweight patients showed false signs of hypertension when they were tested, she testified. They were given potent medicines bought from pharmacies that Dr. Weissbart also owned, Dr. Kurke said.

EEKGs were "useless," X-rays were of a "very poor quality" and examinations were perfunctory, she said. One man who complained of a pain on his face was seen by six doctors, including Dr. Weissbart, and none of them bothered to look in his mouth where he had "the largest epidermal carcinoma [cancer] I've ever seen—literally choking him."

"It wasn't worth the trouble to take the time to look in his mouth because you don't get paid for that," Dr. Kurke said.



New York chiropractors Dr. Joseph Ingber (left) and Dr. Sheldon Styles (right) appearing with their lawyer, Sidney Sparrow, before Senate subcommittee on aging.

## October Suggests Dismissal

### ord Asks Levi for a Report on FBI Director's Gift-Taking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT)—President Ford asked today for a report on allegations that FBI Director Clarence Kelley improperly accepted gifts from subordinates.

Mr. Ford's request, made in a phone call to Attorney General Edward Levi, indicated that the President wants to make a decision about Mr. Kelley's status. The FBI director is a presidential appointee, so Mr. Ford has the power to dismiss him.

Mr. Levi has received a recommendation from a high-level Justice Department official that Mr. Kelley be fired for receiving gifts from subordinates. Another aide in the department has advised that Mr. Kelley be reprimanded for accepting gifts.

Mr. Levi, recently back from a trip to Japan, has not acted on the recommendations, which were made three weeks ago.

Justice Department and FBI spokesmen had no comment last night.

John Dowd, who has headed the department's investigation into allegations that certain FBI officials have abused their power, commented in writing that Mr. Kelley be fired, according to government sources.

Mr. Dowd's immediate superior, Chief of Staff, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, disagreed, and recommended that Mr. Kelley be reprimanded, the sources said.

The recommendations were made after Mr. Kelley admitted a task force headed by Mr. Dowd had accepted from Mr. Kelley a \$250 velvet table, a \$250 chair, a \$250 desk and mahogany jewelry.

headed the Exhibits Section, resigned from his \$37,800-a-year post and pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of unlawfully taking for his own use some property that was government property.

In his statement yesterday, Mr. Kelley recalled his collaboration with Attorney General Levi in establishing the joint Justice Department-FBI task force that is conducting the "abuses of power" probe.

"My instruction to the bureau personnel in the task force was for them to leave no stone unturned in investigating all actions of bureau employees and officials who fell within the scope" of the investigation, he said. "This included Clarence M. Kelley," he added.

Mr. Kelley was 11.

FBI sources said that Mr. Kelley, in taking over the FBI in 1973, found himself caught up full-time in trying to tackle the bureau's problems. His wife, Ruby, was ill with cancer then; she died last November at age 62.

The sources said that Mr. Kelley, concerned about his wife's illness in 1973, asked his driver to assist her in getting into the apartment.

Given the atmosphere that had long prevailed in the FBI, the sources said, it was possible that the driver, an FBI agent who had served for years under the late Director J. Edgar Hoover, assumed that the new director wanted decorating services provided by the bureau. "It's a stupid thing, but I can see how it could happen," a former FBI official said.

### Neb. Town Braces For Sewer Cleaner

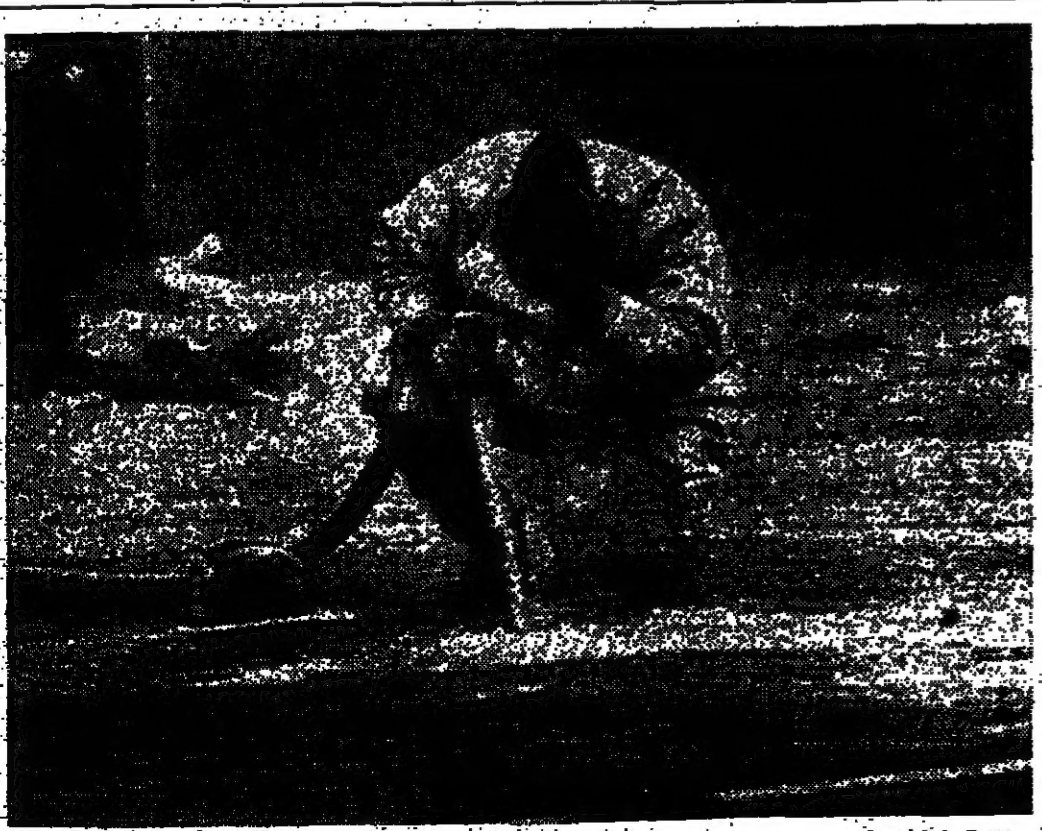
BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Public Works Department says it has a new \$12,000 high-pressure sewer cleaner may pack a bit more thrust than homeown-ers would like.

Spokesman Bruce Bates said it was possible the pressure will force the water in some toilet bowls to shoot up to the bathroom ceiling in homes in Beatrice, population 12,389.

### Schools in Louisville Open After a Protest

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1 (AP)—The second year of court-ordered school busing began here today with no apparent trouble. Last night, police used tear gas to break up a protest by more than 1,000 busing opponents.

Six persons were arrested in the protest, in which rocks and bottles were thrown. No injuries were reported.



SAD MOMENT—A Gadsden, Ala., fireman is emotionally overcome while battling a fire at a gasoline station, during which an explosion killed three fellow firemen.



William Harris



Emily Harris

## Harris Get 11 Years to Life For Robbery and Kidnapping

By William Farr

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1—William and Emily Harris, the Symphonies Liberation Army couple who were fugitives with Patricia Hearst, were sentenced yesterday to prison terms of 11 years to life.

In imposing the sentence and barring probation for the Harises, Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Mark Brandler said.

"They claim that their crimes were totally nonviolent, and fortunately no one was injured, but they were prepared to shoot and kill if necessary."

The judge decided that the Harises should receive concurrent sentences for their convictions on two counts of kidnapping, two counts of auto theft and a single count of armed robbery.

Chief prosecutor Samuel Mayerman had asked that the sentences be concurrent.

The sentences were imposed after the two former Indiana University sweethearts made lengthy courtroom statements attacking the U.S. system of justice generally and Judge Brandler specifically.

goods store in Inglewood, Calif., the previous day.

The Harises were acquitted on six counts of assault with a deadly weapon—charges filed because their getaway from a shopping spree at the sporting goods store was covered by gunfire bursts fired by Miss Hearst, daughter of a San Francisco newspaper publisher.

Another trial.

The Harises still face trial on 11 felony counts here and sentencing in a U.S. court in San Francisco for her conviction in a bank robbery in a San Francisco suburb.

The Harises' attorney, commenting on the sentences, said: "For two people who had no prior record, who did not fire a gun and did no damage to property, the possibility of life [imprisonment] is somewhat harsh."

The defense attorney told reporters that the Harises "are not at all surprised... and they felt no resentment or grief."

Prosecutor Mayerman gave a terse appraisal of the sentence, calling it "proper."

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## U.S. Asserts Russia Is Trying To Alter Balance of A-Arms

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT)—The U.S. administration's top arms-control official said today that the Soviet Union yesterday attempted to alter the balance of strategic nuclear weapons with the United States by deploying a new regional ballistic missile in Eastern Europe.

The official, Fred Ikle, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, called the introduction of the new missile, with multiple independently targetable warheads, "a massive, unwarranted and unexplained expansion."

He said the deployment could jeopardize efforts to achieve a new strategic arms limitation agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. He made the charges in a speech in Los Angeles.

Negotiations on a second strategic arms agreement have been stalled for 10 months because of conflict over the counting of Soviet backfire bombers and U.S. cruise missiles.

### Gas Still Active In Lab on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Viking-1 lander has notified scientists that unexplained gas activity is still occurring inside its life-search laboratory.

Dr. Harold Klein, the project's head biologist, said yesterday that latest reports radiated from Mars showed continuing signs of carbon dioxide in an experiment that detects gases issuing from a soil sample.

He said it would be Friday—the day Viking-2 lands on the other side of Mars—before the data could be interpreted.

Canada Officials to Paris

PARIS, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan Rock and his parliamentary opposition leader Joe Clark will make separate visits to Paris this month for talks with the new French government, diplomatic sources said.

## But Land Question Is Unresolved Carter Vows to Sell Stocks and Divest Himself of Business

By James I. Wooten

PLAINFIELD, N.J., Sept. 1 (NYT)—If he is elected president, Jimmy Carter plans to dispose of his stocks, divest himself of his peanut business and divert royalties from his popular autobiography to a philanthropic foundation.

But the Democratic nominee also said here in a recent interview that he does not know how he will resolve a potential conflict of interest between his sizable holdings of farmland and the substantial power over agricultural policy he would inherit should he defeat President Ford.

"My children will be the seventh generation of Carters on the land," he said. "It's a hard problem, knowing what to do, but we're working on it and we're going to bend over backward to avoid any appearance of any conflict."

Mr. Carter owns outright or shares an interest in more than 2,000 acres here in southwest Georgia, much of which is directly affected by decisions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Half His Net Worth

Although he couched his uncertainty about separating himself from his land in terms of a sentimental attachment, the land is valued at \$348,444, nearly half his total net worth, according to documents and records released here this week.

His balance sheet and last year's income tax returns also showed that while he was campaigning for the Democratic nomination last year, Mr. Carter's personal fortune was not only increasing by \$235,000 but he was earning nearly \$137,000.

By averaging his income for the last four years and taking a large investment credit, Mr. Carter paid slightly less than \$17,500 in federal income taxes.

His total income last year was \$139,928, more than he has made before, and the bulk of it—\$119,224—was from Carter's Waterhouse, a peanut-processing enterprise here from which he said he would isolate himself

### Efficiency Doubt

## Young Americans Appraise Two Months on Soviet Farms

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—Fifteen young Americans have ended two months of observing and working on Soviet farms with respect for some of the workers they met but doubts about the efficiency of Soviet agriculture.

They cited overabundance of labor, machinery that broke down regularly and huge farms that appeared difficult to manage.

Soviet farms, traditionally a weak link in the nation's economy, last year produced a grain harvest of only 140 million tons, the lowest in a decade.

force had to be paid by U.S. standards.

Ruth Fleck, 22, who is completing a master's degree in agricultural economics at Southern Illinois University, said she was impressed by calf-handling systems she saw at a cattle-breeding complex.

She cited the organization of the system as "pretty efficient" and added, "If I could incorporate that into a private farm, I'd do it."

Miss Fleck, from Frankfort, Ill., comes from a dairy farm.

## Carter Gets Aid Pledges

(Continued from Page 1)

that the president should be able to appoint the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board so that the Federal Reserve—while retaining its independence—could respond more directly to administration policy.

Treasury Secretary William Simon quickly issued a statement yesterday attacking that idea, saying: "The moment the politicians get their hands on the levers of the money supply [which the Federal Reserve regulates] is the moment we put the United States on the road to economic disaster."

## A-Plant Workers Tested After Blast For Radioactivity

RICHLAND, Wash., Sept. 1 (AP)—Production of a radioactive substance at a nuclear plant site here has been suspended while workers are tested for chemical doses of radiation in a chemical explosion that contaminated them and eight others.

Six workers exposed to radioactive substances in Monday's blast at the Atlantic Richfield Hanford Co. facility were decontaminated soon after the explosion, which did not involve a nuclear reactor or any serious radiation leak in the atmosphere. All six were able to return to work immediately.

Two nurses at a Hanford medical facility where the workers were taken were also exposed to minor radiation but were quickly decontaminated and back on their jobs right away.

Two other Hanford Co. workers absorbed more of the radioactive material (one of them was peppered with radioactive shrapnel of plastic) when a sealed compartment exploded. They are undergoing tests to gauge how serious their exposure was.

Officials declined to elaborate. Both of the more seriously contaminated workers were reported to be comfortable and in good physical condition.

### Zambia Flights Resumed

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 1 (Reuters)—Zambia's state-owned airline has resumed limited domestic and international flights, suspended last week because of a slowdown by its foreign pilots who were seeking pay increases, an airline spokesman said.

### EEC Drought Talks Set

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1 (Reuters)—European Economic Community farm ministers will meet here Sept. 9 for an emergency agricultural council session on the European drought situation, EEC Council sources confirmed.

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## Fateful Meeting

Aides say Secretary of State Kissinger will try to impress on South Africa's Prime Minister in Zurich this weekend that "time is running out" for nonviolent solutions in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa); and so it is. But the bell is also tolling for racial apartheid in South Africa itself, as Kissinger underscored on Tuesday when he promised a mostly black audience in Philadelphia that, in the meetings with John Vorster, "We will use all our influence to bring about peaceful change, equality of opportunity and basic human rights in South Africa."

Rhodesia and Namibia will undoubtedly get priority attention when Vorster and Kissinger meet in Europe for the second time this year. They are the southern African areas of most immediate international concern, the countries where the influence of South Africa and the United States—with help from neighboring black African governments and other interested parties—might still be able to halt the slide toward all-out guerrilla war and catastrophic racial strife.

Even at this late date, Vorster could, by economic suasion, force Rhodesia's white

regime or a successor to accept something like Britain's plan for a two-year transition to majority rule, with guarantees for the 270,000 whites. He could certainly persuade Namibia's multiracial constitutional conference to schedule free elections under UN supervision, open the door for participation by the pivotal South-West Africa People's Organization, and aim for independence next year rather than in 1978.

These are among the goals Kissinger will try to get Vorster to accept. But as the secretary has pointed out, change in South Africa itself cannot be left out of the equation for peaceful evolution. As Vorster's neighbor, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, said this week "What is needed is the will to live together on an equal footing." Khama believes Vorster can still change the course of history in southern Africa.

"If he can decide now to act like a real statesman . . . and make bold decisions, there would be a bright future for both black and white in southern Africa," Sir Seretse said. It is a challenge Kissinger might hold up to South Africa's Prime Minister in Zurich.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Two-China Talks

None of the nations that emerged divided from World War II and its aftermath has made as little progress toward a settlement—or even discussion of a settlement—as China and Taiwan. Both Peking and Taipei behave as if their civil war were still under way, although no significant military action has occurred for many years, and both claim legitimacy as the government of all of China.

In contrast, the two Germans have achieved a stable and peaceful settlement through former Chancellor Willy Brandt's formula that there now are "two states in one nation." Other divided countries have fought one or more wars over the reunification issue, but all except one have negotiated as well. The two Vietnams, which never negotiated, have been reunited by war. The two Koreas have fought a war and remained divided, as tragically underscored by the recent incident that claimed the lives of two U.S. officers. Yet even divided Korea has at least gone through semi-official Red Cross talks—to explore settlement possibilities.

India and Pakistan have never for long ceased discussions of their differences, despite their military clashes. Even Israel and the Arab states acting on behalf of the Palestinians have been in almost continuous negotiation through intermediaries, despite many wars.

But Peking and Taipei have for more than a quarter-century engaged neither in significant trade nor talks. It is this history that gives interest to the informal remark made by an important Chinese Communist official to Sen. Scott during his recent visit that Peking is ready "at any time to talk with representatives of Taipei and to trade with Taiwan."

In the Nixon-Chou En-lai Shanghai Com-

munique of 1972, the United States asserted its interest "in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves." But there is no evidence that the United States has done anything to bring the two sides into direct or indirect negotiation. Peking's objective in any talks undoubtedly would be the absorption of Taiwan as a province of China. Neither talk nor trade is favored by Taipei, which has juridical objections to both and fears that either would open Taiwan to Communist penetration.

But Taipei could be wrong. Direct trade, rather than the indirect trickle that now moves through Hong Kong, would be a form of recognition by Peking of Taiwan's separate status, as would talks with representatives of the Chinese Nationalist government. With per capita GNP three times that of mainland China, Taiwan should have little reason to fear contacts and exchanges.

Washington has tended to think of normalization of relations with Peking—which will require a downgrading of diplomatic relations with Taipei and some form of unilateral security guarantee in place of the Taiwan-U.S. defense pact—as something it must negotiate separately with Peking, then with Taipei.

The question raised by the Scott report is whether stability in the area would be advanced by simultaneous talks between Taipei and Peking and a beginning in direct trade, if either or both could be achieved. An effort to explore this approach with both sides undoubtedly should accompany the move toward normalization that both President Ford and Jimmy Carter have favored for next year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S. and Southern Africa

The second meeting between Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kissinger next Saturday in Zurich is a welcome sign that the United States is determined to make the greatest possible effort to prevent the situation in southern Africa deteriorating into all-out racial war. With the failure of détente, after the Victoria Falls meeting, U.S. influence is now the main hope, for Mr. Vorster particularly, that this "ghostly alternative" to peaceful change can be avoided . . . The two leaders will probably try to carry forward the one policy on which they largely agree—putting pressure on Rhodesia to accept rapid transition to majority rule.

—From The Times (London).

### French View of Carter

In the America shocked by the war in Vietnam and by Watergate, sickened by the scandals and by the spread of drug addiction, by violence and pornography, humiliated by the abandonments and cowardly deeds of its government leaders, hurt in its deep-rooted moral and religious feelings, the appearance of a new man was expected. Jimmy Carter has known—spontaneously or methodically—how to identify himself to the robot portrait of a president drawn by his fellow-citizens . . . After anathematizing Nixon, Carter overwhelms Ford with his contempt . . . But will he, Jimmy Carter, have the authority, the competence, the eagerness needed for conducting the affairs of state?

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 2, 1901

NEW YORK—According to the latest information, the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela is fast reaching a climax. President Castro of Venezuela has placed 10,000 men on the Colombian border under the command of Gen. Davila, to be used to support the Colombian insurgents. Colombia wishes to suppress the revolution, but an invasion of its territory by the Venezuelan Army now seems to be a certainty, so determined is Castro to start a war for his own ends.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1926

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—The National Guard was called out in the little town of Manville last night to quell violent disturbances around the Manville Jenkins cotton mill where most workers are on strike. The workers, having failed in an earlier attempt to burn the plant, began to assault nonstriking workers leaving the mill and the police who were protecting them. In response, the National Guard were called out; in the ensuing battle five strikers, three policemen and one onlooker were injured.



## The Success of Austria's Income Policy

By Henry Owen

WASHINGTON—The conventional wisdom is that income policies—efforts to restrain wage and price increases without exclusive reliance on market forces—have never worked for long. This wisdom ignores experience in one European country where an income policy has worked and continues to work, with telling effect. That country is Austria, and there is a good deal to be learned from its success. Its trade unions and business community have developed a unique form of social partnership, which has held wage and price increases to respectable levels.

Of course, Austria is a small country with an open economy, and no income policy can prevent external forces from raising its prices. Nor, when domestic fiscal policy is inflationary, can Austria avoid the usual results. What Austria's income policy does accomplish is to prevent wage settlements and administered prices from initiating or aggravating inflation. Which is why Austria has had one of the lowest rates of inflation in Western Europe since the early postwar period, when the so-called "social partnership" was begun.

### Partnership

This partnership is reflected in the Parity Commission for Wages and Prices, made up of eight labor, business, and agricultural representatives and four government representatives. This commission meets once a month and serves as the final review point for any wage and price matters on which agreement cannot be reached in the appropriate subcommittee. The Subcommittee on Wages, consisting of employer and employee representatives, has as its main task to approve or disapprove negotiations on new collective wage agreements. The Subcommittee on Prices reviews all price increases, and employers' organizations have pledged that their members will only make those price increases that have been approved by the subcommittee or its parent body. Adjustments are made from time to time in this structure, as conditions change and difficulties are encountered.

The organizational details are of less interest than the results. We need to ask ourselves why Austria's income policy has succeeded where others have failed. The country's small size is clearly not the answer, since the Netherlands and Finland figure in the list of failures. The heart of the matter is that Austrian trade unions do not rely on wage settlements to redistribute income. Austrian taxes are among the heaviest on the Continent and they are more progressive than those of most European countries. The generous system of social insurance is indexed to economic growth as well as inflation. As a result, most Austrians believe that income is fairly evenly distributed. Because the economic status quo is acceptable, labor uses wage negotiations largely to keep up with inflation and with increases in productivity. Since both these phenomena can be measured, wage negotiations turn out to be partly exercises in statistical research.

### Political Process

A few years ago Austrian unions sought a modest form of underdetermination, and it was granted. Otherwise, neither business nor the labor unions have any desire to involve issues of public policy in their negotiations. If existing public policies are to be changed, they believe that it should be through the political process.

All this is in stark contrast to France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, where labor movements have used their power to try to change distribution of wealth. Austrian trade unions are nominally committed to socialism, but they have no desire to change the political or economic status quo. They remember that in the 1930s social conflict between Socialists and Catholics paved the

way for dictatorship. Neither Austrian labor nor business has any desire to repeat that experience. Surrounded on three sides by Communist countries, they find their present situation (as Maurice Chevalier said when asked how it felt to be 80 vastly preferable to any alternative. They want to keep it that way. So the income policy continues to function, and inflation continues to be restrained. There may be some lessons in all this for the United States, as it grapples with how to strike a

balance between inflation and unemployment. There are important differences between the two countries, of course: Austria is a small, homogeneous country which combines a high degree of economic conservatism with great social conservatism, and its labor movement is highly centralized. But America and Austria have some things in common, including a progressive business leadership and a moderate labor movement which get on reasonably well with each other. The next time we try an income policy—as we

surely will, sooner or later—we may want to examine what Austria's experience has to teach us both about the feasibility of coming at it through business-labor partnership rather than government leadership, and about the need to couple it with tax and other policies that look to meeting labor's concerns through other means.

Mr. Owen is director of foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

## Carter and Labor

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—It hasn't been easy, but Jimmy Carter and George Meany have finally agreed on a strategy for winning the presidential election of 1976: Carter will hold the South, and Meany will use the power of the labor unions of the AFL-CIO to deliver the electoral votes of most of the big industrial states from Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

Even before Labor Day, Carter flew into Washington to pay his respects to Meany and address the general body of the AFL-CIO in the ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel. It was almost, but not quite, a complete success. In human terms, it was a fascinating spectacle, dominated by Meany, now 82, very pale and ill, but still full of fight and ironic humor. His doctors, worried about the possibility of contamination in public places, urged him to skip the Carter reception, but he led the charge against Ford and for Carter, and called for unity against the Republicans.

Carter came on and supported Meany, and together they defied the Democratic case for victory in November: They agreed on the old political themes of the past: It was "time for a change." The people had "had enough." In the last seven and a half years, there had been a 64 per cent increase in consumer prices

—three and a half times the increase of the eight years of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Wholesale prices for farm products, food and feed, were up almost 80 per cent in the last seven and a half years—10 times the increase from 1960-68. In these last Nixon-Ford years, the country had gone through "the highest interest rates since the Civil War."

Also "the worst housing slump since World War II." Also, "a 50-per-cent increase in unemployment from the day Ford took office until today." There was much more of this, and Carter added to it by condemning the "timid" leadership of the Ford administration, and the lack of trust between the White House and the Congress, and between the U.S. people and their government.

Also, the worst housing slump since World War II, directly caused by high interest rates. And yet, there was something missing between Carter and the labor union leaders at the Shoreham Hotel. They sat there, halfheartedly, the familiar Meany and the unfamiliar Carter, polite but vaguely puzzled about the Democratic presidential nominee. Mr. Carter came to Washington with a prepared address, but he didn't follow it. He departed from his text and talked about his hard days on the farm, and then returned to his attack on the Ford administration. This aroused his audience, but then he went on and on, and drifted

into the old romantic themes of his primary election speeches. Somehow, Mr. Carter held his audience by his obvious sincerity, and the kind of vague yearning for a better world, but wandered and repeated and almost lost them in the end.

Even so, it is clear that big labor, which rejected George McGovern in 1972, is now solidly behind Jimmy Carter. George Meany emphasized the point in the hour before Mr. Carter arrived at the Shoreham. "We are here," he said, "because we've had enough—enough of policies that increase unemployment, feed inflation, cause recessions, and create misery and hardship. . . enough of government by veto, by stalemate, by inaction, by deceit and pardon—a government that just drifts along with no leadership, no firm policy, foreign or domestic."

Mr. Carter followed the same theme, and praised big labor as the most effective political machine in the United States today, and like Mr. Meany, he condemned Mr. Ford for following the Nixon policies. Messrs. Carter and Meany were together in condemning a Republican President who was forced to resign rather than face impeachment; also a vice-president "forced to resign for criminal acts; and a record of unemployment, inflation, widespread bribery, and political chaos."

### 'Work Ethic'

And mainly Messrs. Carter and Meany were together on "the economic issue"—prices, unemployment, housing, and interest rates. Mr. Carter did emphasize the "work ethic"—jobs rather than welfare, and efficient reorganized government rather than the same old bureaucracy. But at the same time, he insisted that it was going to be a "very hard campaign"; that the people didn't like to vote against a president; and that it was important for labor and everybody else to get the people registered and get out the vote.

Mr. Carter was cheered in the end but not all that much. They liked his policy but didn't quite understand his style or manner. Mr. Meany supported him all the way, and as usual was as plain as a punch in the nose, but Mr. Carter was very subtle, and his audience didn't quite know, even though they were sympathetic with him, how to figure him out.

## Letters

### 'Decadence'

Henry Rodin in "The Sociology of Decadence" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 26) expresses the thoughts of millions of us who are too lazy to think, to act, to be angry or anguished—by what lies in store for us.

MARIE L. GONZALEZ, Paris.

Henry Rodin should simply announce himself as Lester Maddox's running mate for the American Independent party (Herald Tribune, Aug. 26). His statements would then be read by everyone as the fascist platform that he (Rodin) stands for. He sounds to me very much like a Roman soldier I read about who became too enfeebled to carry his own sword.

JEREMY LEBENSOHN, Paris.

To this reader, the message received from Henry Rodin's tribute indicated that "The Unacceptability of Change" might perhaps have been a more suitable title than "The Sociology of Decadence" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 26), whatever that might mean. It seems to me that forceful statement does not turn heavily slanted opinion into fact. And nor do a few highly personalized interpretations of history, an overdose of multivalent words and several self-serving definitions rescue contradictory reasoning and outmoded reactionary ideas.

The abandonment of the old ideals. . . Presumably represented by the Mayaguez incident? Thankfully we were spared a

similarly laudatory reference to the Babi Yarr Christmas bombing. The decline of modern youth. Ah well, I guess I prefer the so-called "bias" of the International Herald Tribune. In other words, here's a vote for Peanut, tolerance and the future.

E. J. BROWN, Louveciennes, France.

Applause for Mr. Rodin for his brilliant article, "The Sociology of Decadence" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 26). His accurate diagnosis to today's society speaks for the dismayed, helpless but no so dumb "silent majority" in many countries. If societies do not "become" decadent but are "made so," who are the culprits? It is imperative for the free world—or what is left of it—to summon enough courage to clean out from within our midst the clearly detectable, deadly viruses that, for decades, have been eating at the fabric of our free culture. Even at the risk of being labeled "reactionary."

There is no place for cowards in today's world.

J. B. de QUIRNO LAVALLE, N.J.C.

### Old GOP Strategy

I have seen it written that Barry Goldwater said that he chose Bill Miller (who?) as his candidate for vice-president because Miller "drove Lyndon crazy." Maybe Ford chose Dole to drive Jimmy Carter crazy—and straight into the White House.

JOHN RAWON, Baigts-en-Chalosse, France.

## Candidates

### 'Clarify'

## The Issues

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Gov. Carter: What I said is not exactly right, not to be taken literally. Great God, man, obviously there are exceptions. When I say there will be no more embargoes on farm products quote ones and for all unquote, I really mean that there won't be more embargoes on farm products except under extraordinary circumstances. My goodness, what's so special about that? When you go to the altar and promise to love and care for your wife to sickness and in health till death do you part, everybody knows that there are special circumstances which might lead to divorce. Heh-heh, Sen. Dole must know what I'm talking about.

Sure, I wouldn't let Americans starve while we were shipping out grain to keep foreigners fat. What's that? Why would U.S. farmers be selling abroad if there were Americans starving? Well, to get a higher price for their grain. Now, I don't mean by that to say that farmers in the United States are so greedy they'd rather make an extra buck selling abroad while their fellow Americans are starving to death. No sir.

But there is such a thing as a market, and normally a farmer sells to a broker, and a broker sells to the highest bidder. What's that? Do I anticipate the possibility that Russians will have more money to buy U.S. wheat than Americans? Well, now, I didn't say that, did I? Did Sen. Dole say I said that? Well, I didn't. I said the U.S. consumer is the most affluent in the entire world. . . why couldn't he buy wheat ahead of the Russians? Well, I didn't say he couldn't, did I?

### Make the Point

Well, when I said there might be a wheat embargo under catastrophic circumstances, I mean if there was a sudden, terrible shortage created by a natural disaster of some sort. If there was such a shortage, then wouldn't we be surplus to send overseas, you're saying? So would we need an embargo, wouldn't we? I mean to embargo, you're saying? Well, you're right, looked at that way, quite right. But I'm trying to make the point that when you lay down a general principle, you can't allow for every possible contingency. I mean life isn't that way.

Life isn't just a matter of black and white—except (GRIN) to the choice being given to the U.S. people between me and Mr. Ford! That's what I meant to say, but you have to keep an statement within the bounds of rationality. Yes! Would it be fair summary of my position that although under exceptional circumstances when there was a terrible shortage of grain I might order an embargo of grain, in fact in such circumstances an embargo would be unnecessary. You ask, and I say, yes, that a fair statement of my position. Next question.

Sen. Dole: Yes, that's what I said, quote. We will never use the bounty of U.S. farmers as a pawn in international diplomacy. No embargoes, unquote. That's what I said, no ifs, ands, or buts, not like Gov. Carter's statements. Yes, that's true. U.S. administration has embargoed the sale of wheat four times in the last three years—that's a matter of historical record.

Summer of 1974. Do I think those embargoes shouldn't have been instituted? Well, you remember in the summer of 1974, the Russians managed to create an inflationary spiral by cornering the market by cornering their purchases and there was a big increase in grain prices, and in meat prices catching the U.S. consumer unaware. . . No, didn't say it. U.S. farmer wasn't entitled to the sale of wheat four times in the last three years—that's a matter of historical record.

Did President Ford order embargoes as "pawns in international diplomacy"? Well, you don't expect me to say that President Ford—who is a great President, and a great humanitarian—would order an embargo capriciously, do you? You're saying that even to avoid a war, or to maintain our national sovereignty, you have to debase yourself, every diplomatic advantage you have, do you? That the kind of soft-talk, soft-tail Gov. Carter is famous for. If you ask me, the U.S. people aren't going to elect a man like that as president. Yes, indeed, that's a must.

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## Gligans Plan to Africanize Liturgy

Accra, Ghana, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Anglican church in Ghana has decided to Africanize its liturgy, recognizing that African singing, drumming and dancing, the Ghana News reported today.

A committee of church leaders and specialists in African music has been set up to develop suitable new forms of worship.

One of the church's clerics, Percy Quarcoo, said that the church in Ghana last noted that singing, dancing and drumming were in African heart.

## Jail Strike Ends

CA, N.Y., Sept. 1 (AP).—Prison inmates ended a 10-day demonstration Monday by returning to their cells after winning some of their demands. There were reports of disciplinary actions contributed to ending the strike.

## Paul Lazarsfeld, 75, Pioneer In U.S. Voting-Trend Studies

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, 75, a sociologist who pioneered in studies of the U.S. public's voting trends and the ways in which news media influence society, died of cancer Monday at a New York hospital.

Born and educated in Vienna, he came to the United States in 1933 and taught at Columbia University for 30 years. Since 1970 he had held the chair of distinguished professor at the University of Pittsburgh.

One of his publications was an analysis of the 1948 voting patterns in Elmira, N.Y., a survey in which he concluded that wives rarely voted differently from their husbands. A publication in 1944 described how voters in general make their decisions, and his conclusion was that the mass media had little effect.

## Julian S. Kulski

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Julian S. Kulski, 83, who was president of the city of Warsaw during the Nazi occupation from 1939 to 1944, has died in the Polish capital, his son said here yesterday.

Before Warsaw's occupation, he had organized the city's civil defense. When the Germans arrested

ed Mayor Stefan Starzynski, the exiled Polish government named Mr. Kulski as his successor.

Frederick H. Mueller  
SARASOTA, Fla., Sept. 1 (UPI).—Frederick H. Mueller, 82, the late President Dwight Eisenhower's secretary of commerce from Aug. 10, 1959 to Jan. 20, 1961, died in a hospital yesterday.

## Helene Berg

VIENNA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Helene Berg, 91, widow of Austrian composer Alban Berg, died here Monday.

The Jewish composer, who died in 1935, was a pupil of Arnold Schoenberg and wrote the operas "Wozzeck" and "Lulu."

During the Nazi period his wife managed to save her husband's manuscripts and later presented them to the Austrian National Library.

Spanish Air Slowdown  
MADRID, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Spanish air-traffic controllers yesterday decided to continue their go-slow, which has disrupted vacation flights from all over Europe over the last two weeks.



Robert McCloskey

## Senate Confirms Envoy to Hague

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Senate today confirmed without objection the nomination of Robert McCloskey, currently the State Department's liaison man with Congress, as ambassador to the Netherlands.

In addition, the Senate confirmed without objection the nomination of William Bradford Huie as ambassador to Chad.

A former ambassador to Cyprus, Mr. McCloskey was recalled when Henry Kissinger became secretary of state and moved to the key liaison position.

## Priest Challenges Church's View on Homosexuals

By Kenneth A. Briggs

The Jesuit argues that the conventional

view has often been founded on a misunderstanding of the Bible's references to the subject.

NEW YORK (NYT).—Homosexual behavior can be morally good, according to a Jesuit priest from New York whose book, published this week with the permission of the Catholic Church, challenges the church's traditional condemnation of all overt homosexuality.

The Rev. John McNeill, a moral theologian and adviser to Catholic homosexual groups, asserts in his book, "The Church and the Homosexual," released by Sheed Andrews and McNeill, that the same ethical standards of mutual love should be used to evaluate both homosexual and heterosexual relationships.

Father McNeill urges the church to review its blanket prohibition against homosexuality and argues that the conventional view has often been founded on a misunderstanding of the Bible's references to the subject and on attitudes that do not take into account modern social science's concepts of human nature.

In its latest statement on homosexuality, included as part of a Vatican declaration released last Jan. 18, the church referred to homosexual acts as "intrinsically disordered."

## Two-Year Delay

Father McNeill's appeal for a revision of this teaching was approved by his Jesuit superiors after a two-year delay to allow the contents to be examined by a

board of theologians here and officials in Rome, including Jesuit Superior General Pedro Arrupe.

Permission was granted on the condition that Father McNeill draw a careful distinction between his views and those of the church when differences arose.

"I have no desire to be an enemy of the church," Father McNeill said in an interview. "I would like to start a dialogue with other Christians."

The book is expected to lead to considerable debate on the causes and morality of homosexuality. Father McNeill was one of the founders of an organization called Dignity, which has brought homosexual concerns before the church for five years. The organization has a total of 5,000 members in 45 chapters across the United States.

The 50-year-old priest maintains that it is "factually impractical" to insist that homosexuals either convert to heterosexuality or observe total abstinence from sex.

Moreover, he contends that the church's judgment that overt homosexuality goes against God's will has led to needless suffering

and isolation on the part of Catholic homosexuals.

Father McNeill calls for a moral perspective that would measure each relationship, whether homosexual or heterosexual, on its own terms in reference to the highest goal of mutual love and personal growth.

"We now have a medieval sexual ethic," he said. "But those who hear me giving a death blow to the traditional movement should understand that I am trying to come up with an ethic that is livable."

Father McNeill added that he himself was "psychically identified" as a homosexual although he had kept his voice of celibacy. For several years he has lectured and written on the subject of homosexuality and has sought to introduce a more sympathetic approach to pastoral counseling with homosexuals.

His book received the church's "imprimatur," signifying acceptance as material for debate and reflection, after satisfying his superiors that it contained requisite scholarship.

Among Father McNeill's arguments is that the church fell into

an improper interpretation of the story of Sodom and Gomorrah. The biblical account of the destruction of those cities has been linked with homosexual activities since earliest Christian times.

## Biblical Scholars

But Father McNeill, with the backing of several biblical scholars, contends that the reason for God's vengeance against the two cities is never specified as homosexuality.

The priest also contends that Christianity was unduly influenced by the anti-sexual strains in stoic philosophy and by a strong aversion toward Greek homosexuality by early Christians.

"The findings of this study are correct," Father McNeill writes, "then the church's attitude toward homosexuals is another example of structured social injustice, equally based in questionable interpretations of scripture, prejudice, and blind adherence to traditions, traditions which have been falsely interpreted as the law of nature and of God."

The Catholic Church's position on homosexuality, while remaining unchanged, has been somewhat tempered by an appeal to treat homosexuals with compassion and justice.

Shortly after the Vatican's declaration on sexuality last January, for example, Bishop Francis Mugavero of Brooklyn, N.Y., issued a strong appeal for "the legitimate" rights of all people, including homosexuals.

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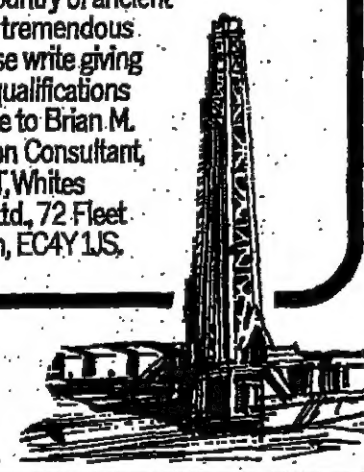
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## CORPORATE LAWYER

International Service corporation seeks attorney with at least 3 years' Western Europe experience including corporate law, government regulations, contracts, and industrial relations. Territory includes EEC countries. Paris locations preferred. French and English necessary with German an asset. Please send resume with salary history to:

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A U.S. Company has recently set up a manufacturing unit in the Republic of Ireland. It wishes to appoint a Treasurer to handle the Company's dealings with Bankers, credit control and collection and to maintain general financial relations with its customers.

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Applications, in strict confidence, giving details of career to date and quoting Reference No. 29/1399/O should be sent before 14th September 1976 to C. Flynn at Harcourt House, Harcourt Street, Dublin 2, Republic of Ireland.

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[illegible]

STOCKS										STOCKS										STOCKS									
High Low										High Low										High Low									
239	164	Hammer	1.20	6	2	2014	2014	2014	2014	476	204	Lykes	20.25	10	7	2014	2014	2014	2014	129	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
194	234	Hammond	1.00	8	16	1616	1616	1616	1616	594	4	Lyndco	20.12	10	7	2014	2014	2014	2014	129	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
224	174	Hanlin	1.80	6	16	1616	1616	1616	1616											129	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
74	54	Hanlon	1.00	11	8	59	59	59	59	394	394	McAlain	1.00	1	5	59	59	59	59	129	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
204	144	Hanlon	1.00	11	8	59	59	59	59	594	594	McAlain	1.00	1	5	59	59	59	59	129	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
204	144	Hanlon	1.00	11	8	59	59	59	59	594	594	McAlain	1.00	1	5	59	59	59	59	129	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
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PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1976

Page 7

## Tax Threat to Arab Boycott Firms

From Wire Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Congressional tax writers, casting aspersions on the House administration's opposition, today to deny some foreign tax benefits to companies participating in international boycotts such as the boycott of Israel.

Anti-boycott language was drawn to limit the loss of advantages to business in the country or community of the boycott. Joint congressional committee to complete a major revision bill, agreed to the boycott language, the day hearing Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald F. Pinsky, objecting to the tax code to set in policy. He said that the could harm U.S. peace in the Middle East.

Final compromise would the foreign tax credit, for tax deferral and the tax from the Domestic International Sales Corporation to company that: Agrees not to do business any specific country. Agrees not to do business with companies which do business with a specified country. Agrees not to hire employees because of their nationality, religion or race. Agrees not to do business any company whose managers or directors are of a specified nationality, religion or race.

Time Delay  
Companies which are participating in boycotts would be until the end of 1977 to their affairs in order. New acts would be subject to the boycott amendment 30 days after the bill is enacted.

Similar action to the House approved yesterday a bill to prohibit any U.S. company from participating in the boycott of Israel.

U.S. citizen who could be in court that he was the beneficiary of boycott participation is entitled to three times damages.

He does not name Israel as an Arab country but a U.S. participation in any boycott of a country is a violation of the law. The United States joined the boycott. The committee wrote the Arab

U.S. Firm's Net Up  
DNDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Light & Wilson said today pre-tax profit rose 58 per cent to \$144 million in the six months ended June 30 from \$91 million a year earlier.

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ian Dollar Market  
INGAPORE, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Singapore-based Asian market expanded by \$241 million in July to a provisional \$3 billion, up from \$2.75 billion in June, the Monetary Authority of Singapore today.

## Prices Rise In Germany

WEISSENHOFEN, West Germany, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—West Germany's inflation rate rose slightly last month after falling steadily since February, the Federal Statistics Office here said today.

Provisional figures from most of the country's 11 states indicated that the cost of living rose 0.4 per cent. The annual rate of consumer price increases was an estimated 4.5 to 4.7 per cent at the end of August. This compared with 4.1 per cent in July, the lowest rate for five and a half years, the office said.

The August rise reversed the steady downward trend registered since February's 5.5 per cent. But West Germany's inflation rate remains the second lowest after Switzerland's among Western industrialized countries.

The increase was due partly to the impact of changes in the prices of seasonal foods like fruit and vegetables, the office added. The final figures for the month are due in about a week.

## Greek Regime Takes Over Part of a Banker's Empire

ATHENS, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Greek government has taken control of Stratis Andreadis's banking and industrial empire.

The government passed a law last night giving it control of Mr. Andreadis's five banks, considered the backbone of his three insurance companies and 16 industrial units. The industrial empire includes fertilizer and canning plants and the highly successful Athens Hilton Hotel.

The Andreadis banks taken over by the government are Commercial Bank of Greece, Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece, Investment Bank of Greece, Bank of Piraeus and Bank of Attica.

The new law contains clauses that revise the nation's banking system, giving the state control, but the new law only applies to Mr. Andreadis's banks. Foreign banks doing business in Greece are not affected.

The government move followed alleged violations of banking and currency regulations by Mr. Andreadis between 1971 and 1973. Under the new legislation, the government took control by doubling the equity capital of banks which contravened the laws and placing them temporarily under government control.

Reaction from the business world was bitter. One foreign businessman said two Greek industrialists agreed that the new law "smells of nationalization without compensation."

## Union Rejects Pay Offer at Ford Motor

DETROIT, Sept. 1 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. bargaining with the United Auto Workers union, proposed terms for a new three-year contract yesterday which two top union officers condemned as regressive.

The union said improvement in the terms would be needed to avoid a strike in two weeks. The company said its offer would provide pay increases ranging from 38 to 77 cents an hour, additional raises for skilled workers and continuation of cost-of-living protection.

The union has selected Ford as its target for negotiating the industry pattern on new three-year agreements.

Long Way to Go  
UAW president Leonard Woodcock said the proposal was "totally unresponsive" to demands by the union and that bargainers had "a hell of a long way to go" if they hoped to work out a settlement before the Sept. 14 strike deadline.

Ford said its proposal would provide a general wage increase of about 3 per cent a year over three years. It noted, however, that the base figures used to compute the increase would not take into account \$1.14 an hour in cost-of-living adjustments which auto workers have received during the past three years.

Such refusal to include the cost-of-living pay rises in computing new pay wages was sharply criticized by Mr. Woodcock. "As a result," he said, "the general pay increase is substantially less than 3 per cent a year."

Proposal Criticized  
He also criticized a proposal requiring employees to pay part of the bill for health care coverage. He estimated that would cost the average worker "several hundred dollars a year," would more than offset any new money, and could leave union members at a net loss for the three years.

The company also offered improvements in life and disability insurance and parts of the pension plan and a restructured benefits fund for laid-off workers.

The typical Ford worker now makes \$4.88 an hour.

SEC Seeks to Expand Data On Banks' Doubtful Loans  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission, adopting guidelines for financial disclosure by bank holding companies, said yesterday the banks would be expected to provide data on questionable loans for a five-year period instead of two years as it originally proposed last October.

At the same time, the commission offered banks greater flexibility in the way they describe their poor-performing loans so long as their method "effectively identifies and communicates the present risk elements in the loan portfolio."

Other modifications of October's proposal included:  
• The summary of loan-loss experience will cover five years of data instead of 10 years, but the bank must describe those factors influencing management's judgment in determining the amount of reserves charged to operating expense. A statement that the amount is based on "judgment" will not suffice.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### AEG Fails to Earn Profit in 1st Half

Although first-half sales of the AEG-Telefunken group rose 11 per cent to 6 billion deutsche marks, the electrical equipment firm did not earn a profit in the first half. The company did not disclose any earnings figures and declined to make a profit prediction for the year. But it says that worldwide sales should reach 14 billion DM for all of 1976. Last year, the AEG group lost 76.88 million DM on sales of 12.7 billion DM. The company says the earnings situation should stabilize in the second half. But it warns that the company will still be unable to pay a dividend in 1976. Domestic sales in the first half totaled 3.5 billion DM up 8 per cent from the 1975 period while foreign sales at 2.5 billion DM, were up 21 per cent. Incoming orders were up 17 per cent thanks to a 4 per cent increase in foreign orders. Capital spending declined 4 per cent to 208 million DM.

### Japan's Vehicle Exports Climb

Japan exported 329,511 vehicles in July, a rise of 4.3 per cent over June and 34.8 per cent over July 1975 exports, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. The highest monthly export figure to date was March 1976, when 331,590 units were exported. The July total comprised 229,945 cars, up 3.8 per cent from July a year ago, 98,497 trucks, up 38 per cent and 1,069 buses, down 14.5 per cent. Shipments to the United States rose 27 per cent to 111,063 units from a year ago, those to Saudi Arabia rose 79 per cent to 19,933 and

those to Britain rose 31 per cent to 18,963. Vehicle exports of Toyota in July were up 17.8 per cent from a year earlier and Nissan Motor's were up 22 per cent.

### Preussag Earnings Improve

Preussag earnings in the first half were above the year-ago and group sales rose 5 per cent to 1.21 billion deutsche marks, the metals and engineering company reports. The sale of its aluminum processing interests to Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical helped increase first-half profits, Preussag notes. It adds that profits were maintained despite further heavy losses in the coal sector and lower than expected results in the water and pipe construction and building sectors. Capital investment in the first half was up 21.5 per cent from the year-ago level at 128 million DM.

### Japanese Steel Firms Merge

Three Japanese specialty steel manufacturers—Daido Steel Co., Nippon Tokushu Seiko and Nippon Special Steel—have merged to form a new manufacturing company called Daido Tokushu Seiko. The new company will control 11 per cent of the domestic specialty steel market, with annual sales of over 200 billion yen (about \$892 million). It is estimated that the new company will control 33 to 40 per cent of the market for heat-resistant steel and 28 to 32 per cent of the market for alloy tool steel. The combination of the three Nippon Steel Corp. affiliated companies has been in negotiation for several months.

### Technical Factors Also Cited

## Inflation Hopes Boost Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—Stocks advanced sharply today, buoyed in part by optimism about U.S. inflation prospects following the withdrawal of price increases by the steel industry earlier in the week and yesterday's government report of a decline in farm prices.

In addition, the government is scheduled to release the August wholesale price index tomorrow, and analysts believe it also will make pleasant reading.

Some analysts, meantime, attributed part of the market's strength to technical factors stemming from a recent oversold condition.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 12.21 points to 995.96. It was up 7.99 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,000 issues showed gains.

Volume totaled 18.64 million shares, compared with 15.48 million yesterday.

Among the best performers were IBM up 3 5/8 to 27 1/4, Burroughs 2 to 93 7/8, Fairchild Camera 1 7/8 to 49 1/4, Du Pont 2 1/4 to 131, General Dynamics 1 3/4 to 50 3/4 and International Paper 3 3/4 to 70 5/8.

Other issues advancing a point or better included Jim Walter up 1 to 31 7/8, Schlumberger 1 1/2 to 94 7/8, Texas Instruments 1 7/8 to 110 3/8, Digital Equipment 3 1/2 to 183 3/4, and Norfolk & Western 3 1/8 to 89 1/2.

U.S. Steel gained 1 3/4 to 49 3/4

in its group, while motors added fractions.

A. J. Industries, which last traded at 3 1/8, did not open for trading. It said an investor group has offered to acquire the company for \$35.5 million, or about \$5 a share.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced, with the Amex index up 0.43 at 102.41.

Prigritronics rose a point to 11 3/8, but Syntex lost 3/4 to 24 7/8. Syntex said a suit was filed against the company, alleging it made false and misleading comments about its drug Naprosyn.

Houston Oil & Minerals gained 1 3/4 to 59 5/8.

## Accounting Firm Cited by SEC Over Audits

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission today issued an order against Seidman & Seidman, one of the nation's leading accounting firms, in connection with failing to properly audit the financial statements of four companies: Cenco, Omni-RX Health Systems, Saco and Equity Funding.

The SEC also filed suit in Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles seeking injunctions against Cenco, Saco and Omni-RX to prevent further violations of federal securities laws.

Seidman & Seidman was the accounting firm for all the companies, and the SEC issued an opinion finding that the firm "did not fulfill its responsibilities in the manner required by the standards of the profession."

In a consent agreement, which neither admitted nor denied the SEC allegations, Seidman & Seidman agreed not to acquire new accounts for a six-month period and to establish an independent board to review and make recommendations on its auditing procedures.

The SEC also said the firm failed to adequately investigate financial information submitted to the commission and the public. In a suit filed in Chicago, the

SEC alleged that Cenco, among other things, created false documents covering more than \$16 million of inventory which did not exist, to mislead the public.

In a suit filed here, the SEC claimed Omni-RX substantially overstated its income and assets in the 1973 financial year in which it made a 300,000-share public offering.

In the suit against Saco, which filed for bankruptcy last year, the SEC accused the firm and four of its former top officers of issuing false and misleading financial statements.

ADVERTISING

J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED (CDR)

The undersigned announces that as from 8th September, 1976, at East-Associate N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 9 of the CDRs J. Lyons & Company Ltd., each repr. 25 £1 units of the "A" Ord. Stock, will be payable with Dfls. 6.50 (re-Final Dividend for the 53 weeks ended 26th March, 1976).

Tax credit £0.745 = Dfls. 3.55 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, August 27, 1976.

N.V. Bekaert S.A. announces the private placement with American institutional investors of the following securities:

\$10,000,000

BEKAERT STEEL WIRE CORPORATION U.S.A.

\$9,000,000 9% Guaranteed Senior Notes Due 1991

\$1,000,000 7% City of Van Buren, Arkansas Industrial Development Revenue Bonds—Bekaert Project—Due 1988

Guaranteed by N.V. BEKAERT S.A. Zvevegem, Belgium

Arranged by

UBS-DB CORPORATION New York, USA July 29, 1976

rare jewels of the world

**HARRY WINSTON**

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

September 3-7  
7-11 p.m.

HOTEL DU CAP D'ANTIBES  
TEL: 61-39-01

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**T.S.C.S. NAVARINO** (ex GRIPSHOLM) 23,000 GR. TON

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Black Sea

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\* 7 day-cruise and 7 day full board hotel accommodation from USD. 350.

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N.V. Bekaert S.A. announces the private placement with American institutional investors of the following securities:

**\$10,000,000**

**BEKAERT STEEL WIRE CORPORATION U.S.A.**

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**\$1,000,000 7% City of Van Buren, Arkansas Industrial Development Revenue Bonds—Bekaert Project—Due 1988**

Guaranteed by  
**N.V. BEKAERT S.A.**  
Zvevegem, Belgium

Arranged by

**UBS-DB CORPORATION**  
New York, USA  
July 29, 1976



## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 1

Quotations in Canadian funds, cents unless marked \$	High	Low	Last	Chg
10895 Abby Glen	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 31, 1976

High	Low	Last	Chg
8020 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
1625 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
1625 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
1625 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
1625 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
1625 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
1625 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
1625 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
1625 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
1625 BCFP	21 1/2	21 1/2	0

## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MITSUI &amp; CO., LTD.

## 8 1/2% CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND DEBENTURES DUE 1989

## 7 1/2% CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND DEBENTURES DUE 1990

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the requirements of Section 1304 (E) of the Companies Act, that the holders of the 8 1/2% Convertible Sinking Fund Debentures due 1989 and the 7 1/2% Convertible Sinking Fund Debentures due 1990, of the Company, are entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on September 2, 1976, at 3 p.m. at the following address: 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, for the purpose of electing and voting on the following matters:

## MITSUI &amp; CO., LTD.

September 2, 1976

## INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY &amp; NATURAL RESOURCES

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.  
Registre de Commerce: Section B No. 3,611.

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY & NATURAL RESOURCES, S.A., will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on September 2, 1976, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of electing and voting on the following matters:

- To hear and accept the reports of:
  - the directors,
  - the statutory auditor.
- To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1975.
- To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1975.
- To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder either in person or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of September 2, 1976, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the company at 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with one of the following banks:

-Banque Generale de Luxembourg, S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.  
-J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd., 120 Cheapside, London EC2.

The Board of Directors

# THE FULL CUSTODY SERVICE FOR INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS WITH AMERICAN HOLDINGS.

Swiss American Securities, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse, is the depository for the American investments of Credit Suisse and its clients, as well as the holdings of many institutional and private investors worldwide.

Our organization is dedicated to meticulous, personalized, up-to-the-minute service. Business is conducted in a Swiss manner—promptly, efficiently and dependably. Our fees are competitive.

Customers' securities are separated by issue and filed individually by client. Although our records are fully computerized, we also make a manual comparison of each transaction processed. In addition, clients' securities are subject to a quarterly internal audit and an annual independent audit.

Swiss American Securities also provides clearance services on disclosed and non-disclosed bases. Clients' orders are executed through or with brokers who are associated with all the major exchanges. No receipt or delivery fees are charged for these orders.

If you would like more information about the scope of our services and a copy of our brochure, please contact Mr. George J. Helwig, President.

## Swiss American Securities Inc.

(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse)

100 Wall Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10005  
Tel: (212) 825-9429  
Cable Address: SWISSAM, Tel: WU 128-287

Members of: Midwest Stock Exchange, Inc./Pacific Stock Exchange, Inc./TSE Stock Exchange, Inc./Boston Stock Exchange

High	Low	Last	Chg
340 Un Carbide	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

## Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds, cents unless marked \$

High	Low	Last	Chg
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
112 Agrom	25 1/2	25 1/2	0

## European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Frankfurt	Paris	Zurich
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc

## Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

(4 p.m. closing prices)

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0

## Dow Jones Averages

September 1, 1976

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0

## Standard &amp; Poor's

September 1, 1976

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0

## NYSE Index

September 1, 1976

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy/Sell Ratio

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0

## American Most Active

September 1, 1976

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0

## European Gold Markets

September 1, 1976

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0

High	Low	Last	Chg
340 Un Carbide	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 1

(Continued from Page 6)

High	Low	Last	Chg
340 Un Carbide	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
12310 Abitibi	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

## European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Frankfurt	Paris	Zurich
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc
100 Dutch Gld	100 Belg Franc	100 Lire	100 DM	100 FF	100 Swiss Franc

## Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

(4 p.m. closing prices)

Volume	High	Low	Last	Chg
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0
100 Dutch Gld	100	100	100	0

## Dow Jones Averages

September 1, 1976

12%	8-4	Tempco	12	6	46	18%
19%	13-4	Tempco	12	6	525	22%
47%	26%	Tempco	12	6	10	15%
21%	13-4	Tempco	20	22	13	7%
12%	13-4	Tempco	20	22	6	40%
49%	15	Tempco	n	14	6	2%
7	4%	Tempco	n	15	60	12%
19%	4%	Tempco	24	17	2-5	58%
67%	44%	Tempco	24	17	7	7%
10%	22%	Tempco	1-43	8	140	71%
80%	22%	Tempco	1-43	8	150	7%
1%	1%	Tempco	1-43	8	150	7%
4%	1%	Tempco	1-43	8	150	7%
34%	26	Tempco	1-43	8	773	3%



علاء الدين

[illegible]

### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

**Closing Prices Sept. 1, 1976**

Bid	Ask	Pledmt	A	4½	4¾
NEW YORK (AP)	The following list				
	Sentinel Fund				

[illegible]

To the Holders of  
**Maritimecor. S. A.**

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Paying Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending February 28, 1977 as seven and eleven-sixteenths percent (7½%) per annum. Subject to the deposit of Funds with the Paying Agent interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 9.

Dated: September 2, 1976

To the Holders of  
**Maritimecor, S. A.**  
Secured Floating Rate Notes 1982

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Paying Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending February 28, 1977 as seven and eleven-sixteenths percent (7½%) per annum. Subject to the deposit of Funds with the Paying Agent interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 9.

Dated: September 2, 1976

*All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

## New Issues

**\$367,200,000**

# National Power Corporation

(A Corporation Wholly Owned by the Republic of the Philippines)

## United States Export Financing Bonds

**Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by**

**Farmers' Export Bank of the United States**

**Export-Import Bank of the United States**  
(An Agency of the United States of America)

(An Agency of the United States of America)

**\$12,500,000 8.05% Serial Bonds due June 30, 1987**

\$12,500,000 8.05% Serial Bonds due December 31, 1987  
\$22,500,000 8.15% Serial Bonds due June 30, 1988

**\$32,500,000 8.15% Serial Bonds due December 31, 1988**

**\$35,000,000 8.20% Serial Bonds due June 30, 1989**

**\$35,000,000 8.20% Serial Bonds due December 31, 1989**

and  
\$207,200,000, 81% of Sinking Fund Bonds due December 31, 1991.

201,200,000 8 1/4 % Sinking Fund Bonds due December 31, 1971

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

6. **Conclusions**

Co.

## The First Boston Corporation

**Salomon Brothers**

### Walden-Patch, R.

**Warburg Faribas Be**

White

\_\_\_\_\_

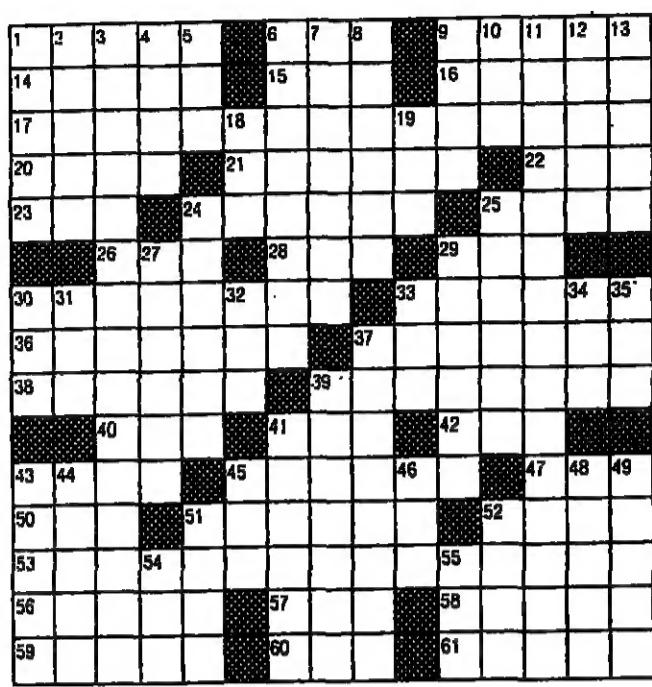
**Person Development Corporation**

**Bancor Development Corporation**  
Philippine Coordinator for the Underwriters

\_\_\_\_\_



<u>ACROSS</u>		43 Partner of sound	11 Australian folk song
1 Truman opponent	45 — up (intensified)	47 Hebrew letter	12 Go — tailspin
6 Heat quantity: Abbr.	50 Daughter of Cadmus	51 Sensual	13 "My Life in Court" author
9 Greeted at the door	52 Not final, in law	53 Strauss favorite	18 Social
14 What "veni" means	54 Inflexible	57 Hardy fish	19 Doleful
15 — poetica	58 TV part	59 Culture: Prefix	24 Children, in Scotland
16 Muscat native	60 Compass point	61 Belle or Ringo	25 Port of France
17 Lord Byron's words for a dance			27 Snobbish
20 Elevations: Abbr.			28 Coined
21 Spear carriers			30 Punch
22 Lou Groza's nickname			31 Spanish queen
23 Pince —			32 Musical notes
24 Taunted			33 Atlas item
25 Emperor			34 Shoe width
26 "This — recording"			35 Upclassmen: Abbr.
28 Thrice: Prefix			
29 Miss Zetterling			
30 Miss O'Neill			
33 Writer A.A. et al.			
36 Wool varieties			
37 Bright bird			
38 Gear for twirlers			
39 Fencing parries			
40 Elevations: Abbr.			
41 Middle: Abbr.			
42 That, in San Juan			
	<u>DOWN</u>		
	1 Furniture piece	37 Word for Ivan	
	2 French school	38 Museum pieces	
	3 Having an easy time of it	41 Genetic creations	
	4 Big birds	43 Thread	
	5 Opposite of "nope"	44 Dark	
	6 Aluminum sources	45 Monk's title	
	7 Yonkers entry	46 Habitat	
	8 Loan shark, e.g.	48 Moving	
	9 Plants	49 Cap part: Var.	
	10 "I — Camera"	51 Taro root	
		52 Seagoing: Abbr.	
		54 German article	
		55 "Able — I . . ."	



O		S	
ALGARVE	23 71	Clear	
AMSTERDAM	16 61	Cloudy	
ANTWERP	16 61	Cloudy	
ATHENS	27 90	Sunny	
BEIRUT	30 96	Cloudy	
BOMBAY	22 67	Clear	
BERLIN	20 90	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	18 64	Overcast	
BUDAPEST	22 71	Cloudy	
EUROPEAN	23 71	Cloudy	
CASABLANCA	27 90	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN	18 64	Overcast	
CHINA SEA	23 71	Cloudy	
DUBLIN	17 63	Cloudy	
EDINBURGH	16 59	Cloudy	
GLORIOSA	23 71	Cloudy	
FRANKFORT	20 63	Cloudy	
GENEVA	18 64	Cloudy	
HELSINKI	17 62	Overcast	
HYDRA	27 79	Cloudy	
LA PALMA	27 90	Clear	
LYON	24 73	Cloudy	
LONDON	20 63	Cloudy	
LOS ANGELES	20 68	Clear	
MADRID	23 73	Cloudy	
MILAN	17 63	Cloudy	
MOSCOW	23 73	Cloudy	
MUNICH	15 65	Bale	
NEW YORK	22 71	Cloudy	
OSLO	17 62	Clear	
PANAMA	23 70	Cloudy	
PARIS	18 64	Overcast	
PRAGUE	18 64	Overcast	
ROME	26 79	Cloudy	
SOFIA	17 63	Cloudy	
ST. PETERSBURG	23 73	Cloudy	
TOKYO	23 73	Cloudy	
TRIPOLI	23 73	Cloudy	
TRINIDAD	23 73	Cloudy	
VALPARAISO	23 73	Cloudy	
VENEZUELA	23 73	Cloudy	
WASHINGTON	23 73	Cloudy	
ZURICH	17 62	Cloudy	

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible][illegible]

**"In his classic history "The Great Plains," Walter Prescott Webb saw that region across the wide Missouri as having produced two separate strains of literature. The first was the now all-too-familiar Wild West tradition—the literature (and subliterature) of the High Plains, west of the 100th parallel. The second literature had its locus on the Prairie Plains, a region of hardscrabble farms and raw villages that produced the realism of such writers as Ole Rolvaag, Hamlin Garland and Willa Cather and the revolt against the village of such writers as Sherwood Anderson and Sinclair Lewis. The first strain had a dominant element of high romance and adventure, the second tended to be grim, naturalistic, pessimistic and critical.**

**Wright Morris, born in Central City, Neb., in 1910, might be placed both geographically and symbolically on the borderline between those two strains—with the further difference that he represents a later generation than the ones Webb referred to. His is the story of the settlers, made—a famed world of workaday towns and farms, dusty roads, unpainted barns bleached silver-gray in the sun, rusted harrows parked in scraggly weeds. His prosaic Middle Western imagination finds home truths in ordinary things and ordinary people; yet it is too a sophisticated, almost insensitive, eye at the classlessness—even foregone—of some of the characters who appear in this collection of 13 short stories demonstrates.**

**In the best stories, even the Midwestern folk to whom Mr. Morris is closest are displaced to another part of the country; these are no provincial small-town folk rattling away in suburban villas. And those who do have a continuity in a house and town and on a piece of land, find the outer world impinging on them like the Collinses in "Green Grass, Blue Sky, White House." The story in this story is concealed until the end, when its denouement is brought out almost casually by the narrator. Mr. Morris works like a medieval muralist on a board of hours, filling in the details of the ordinary things of the Collinses' house and describing the people there. At the center, in the large white frame house with a runaround porch on an acre of land, is Mrs. Collins, a strong, kindly woman of staunch Quaker background.**

**As a kind of satellite, the DeSpain family lives in the barn out back, poor folk who raised mischievous who migrated to this Missouri town from Louisiana, where Mr. DeSpain once worked for Huey Long. We have then a beautifully suggested, indirect portrait of the unusual symbiosis between these two families, and a sense of their ongoing life.**

**Houses are important to Mr. Morris; he knows their comfortable eccentricities, like the bathroom door in two separate stories that won't stay closed. These houses host marriages also with their comfortable habits, long-enduring, but not necessarily happy. Rather, marriage is like an old shoe become stretched and misshapen to fit the individuals in it, rather than their fitting it. The husbands tend to be a bit Thimerian, married to strong, eccentric, dominating wives. The husband in "The Ram in the**

**Thicket" finds his only solace in the basement toilet. His wife, a club-woman, small-town in actual the recites "ad Astra aspera" when she wakes up—and bird-watcher referred her husband and their late as "they" and the husband that they were only truly "they" if they happened to meet in basement. The boy died a hero in the war and the couple going to attend that day's christening ceremony for the named after him, the wife never let him forget that the boy interested in guns hunting, which, the husband knows, steered him on a cow with given the war, only possible result.**

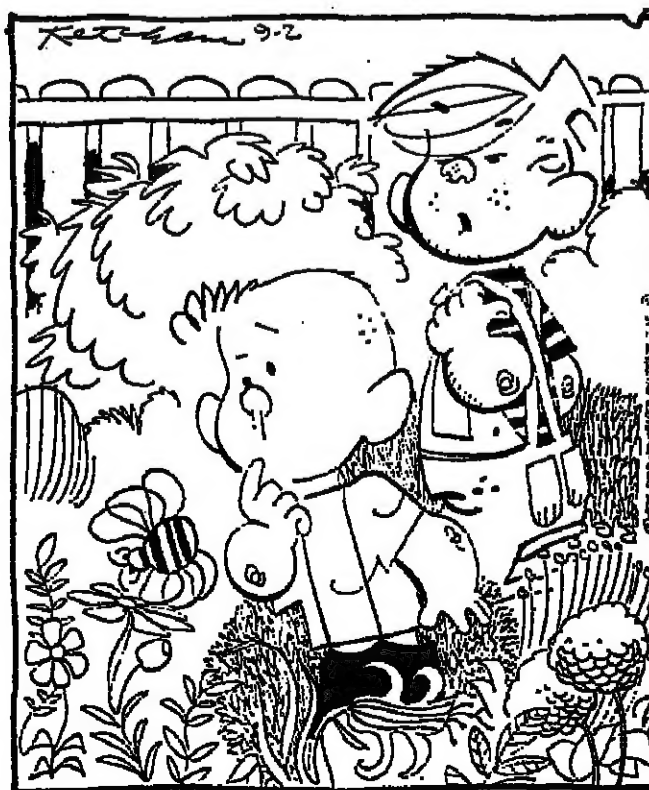
**Mr. Morris's men are buffeted by femaleness; their women liable to laugh raucously and up with the lodger, like the in "Dorrie," whose coming into bawdiness parallels: thus the money can't her desire; the coach calls for the girl's dress into a life of feline trills with the local tons. Two of the men avoid their wives during their periods, like primitive men, while Einbaum, the placed Jew, is saved from Nazis by two widely disseminated women. Had these women intervened, in his own interest to be sure, Einbaum would fecklessly gone to the chambers. He is appealing human because "he has had what you like you, an already long pointless life." So "her Einbaum—through, as we say, fault of his own."**

**Einbaum is the ultra-displaced person in these stories, one of the others to achieve represents the farthest edge of the romantic, High Plains of Mr. Morris's imagination, exotic are the tourist couple "In Another Country," dazzled the "lights" of Spain. The first "lights"—as opposed to the verities—can unhinge the person, the husband finds, after he has wandered off to visit personally superior. How to convey this to his wife anyone—especially without pigraphs?**

**The same problem afflicts Kansas couple who, visiting daughter and son-in-law in Iowa, are taken to a farm where hippies cavort in the and publicly fornicate. Concentration is handled delicate satire. The wife, sets her lips grimly, accepts rides and walks her husband go home. Cliff, the husband though, is entranced by a tame crow's tricks (while ignoring the other sights), keeps talking about it, chafes to it, demanding the others assent it: "What's a few people to me crowd in a mill? Strange beauty, strange life—they are hard for Mr. McCreedy are the grassy, the vicious are the ordinary, the most docile yields to the side of eccentric houses with their shoe marriages. Or the heavy beauty of green grass, blue white houses. Or the "one in a million." Or Aunt Winona in the title story who, in her age, is a wide-scattered and divorced family's center just totem of forgiveness. In her 60 years, she lies on her couch and watches the people passing in out of the frame outlined in front door, thinking that her aunt took in only what she passed; she did not see it when approached, or how it is packing away." She "passes away" Mrs. Kolto another nephew's and the Kolboator's deep regret; she stock under something important, while Bob Gries life seen through her dog name is "all passed away." And then and Bob Winslow Moore and what they are door frame of his stories. What you what is passing and nonsense Bob Kato and what are our real loss opposed to imaginary gains,**

Solution to Previous Puzzle  
A N I S A C E R B T H A I S S  
C A R L M O R E L A I T A  
A E D A M U D I O A  
T H R E E D O W N I V I S  
N O B A J A  
L A S T S A W R P A R E E  
A S T A I C W P E A N T  
T H E M O N K Y B E N C H  
M E R A L D O F F S T E E P  
S E C R E T A R Y S T E E P  
I D I A N M U

—By Alan True



"DON'T BOTHER THAT OL' BEE, JOEY... HE CAN GIVE YA MORE TROUBLE THAN MR WILSON."

As shown in the diagram, East opened with one no-trump, and West responded two diamonds. This was a Jacoby transfer bid promising length in hearts and a hand of indeterminate strength.

As North was nonvulnerable and had good distribution, he felt an urge to bid. If he would have come to no harm if he had doubled, showing diamonds, or if he had bid two hearts, a cue-bid asking his partner to pick suit and leading the partnership to a spade contract.

North's actual choice was two no-trump, the "unusual" variety promising length in the two minor suits and heading the partnership in the wrong direction. East passed, and South might have saved the day by passing. By rejecting both minor suits, he might have persuaded his partner to bid three spades, a contract that would fall by two tricks at most and might not be doubled.

However, South firmly bid three clubs, hoping to escape a double. His hopes were disappointed. West duly doubled, and South decided to stand his ground rather than retreat to three diamonds.

If left to their own bidding devices, East-West would have played hearts, probably at the three-level, and would no-doubt have made eight tricks. Now they were able to collect a heavy penalty.

West led a spade, heading for a ruff, and South won with the king and led a trump. South won with the ten and another spade. After the trump lead, he duly gave partner the spade ruff, shifted to a diamond and South's queen was taken by East's ace. East underled his ace, bringing the queen, the ace and a ruff in dummy.

The declarer led a trump dummy, giving East his last but the best card now dummy's last trump. The hand had to make two diamond for a three-trick penalty, and East had made some many tricks holding six between them as they have done playing hearts nine-card fit.

**NORTH (P)**  
 ♠ A96  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ QJ852  
 ♣ J9432

**WEST**  
 ♠ 105  
 ♥ K7543  
 ♦ K64  
 ♣ Q87

**EAST**  
 ♠ 87  
 ♥ A1  
 ♦ A86  
 ♣ A8

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ KQJ82  
 ♥ Q796  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ 65

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
 North East South West  
 Pass 1 N.T. Pass 2  
 2 N.T. Pass 3 ♦  
 Pass Pass Pass  
 West led the spade to







